

Roosevelt Remembered: Soviet Nostalgia

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — In Yalta, where the wartime allies met to map the future, there is no street named for Stalin or for Churchill. But tree-lined Roosevelt Street, which runs into Lenin Square, is a favorite for strollers near the harbor.

Franklin D. Roosevelt has always held a special place for Russians among U.S. presidents, and just ahead of the 40th anniversary of his death Friday, commentators in the Soviet press asked the question, "What if he had lived longer?"

Through the prism of time, the Russians see a man who embodied some of their ideals for Soviet-American relations, a statesman portrayed as approaching the world in much the same way as the current Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

For many Russians, the name of Roosevelt evokes nostalgia for a wartime alliance in which they feel they were treated as equal partners. Weighing into the American debate on whether he was too soft on the Russians and gave away too much to Stalin in postwar agreements, Soviet commentators have only praise for his "realism" and "historic vision."

"Roosevelt, undoubtedly, was a politician of world caliber, a true patriot of America and a convinced

champion of cooperation with the Soviet Union," wrote Valentin Berzhkov, editor of the journal U.S.A., on Thursday.

"Many people believe that if he had lived longer, the military situation in Europe would have shaped up differently" and that U.S.-Soviet relations would have been less confrontational, he said.

Articles by Mr. Berzhkov, who was an interpreter at meetings between Stalin and Roosevelt, and by a Tass press agency analyst, Igor Orlov, portrayed Roosevelt as a man who sounded uncannily like Mr. Gorbachev.

According to them, Roosevelt was a champion of peaceful coexistence, a course that Mr. Gorbachev told a group of U.S. congressmen in Europe was "the sole sensible alternative in this nuclear age."

He is portrayed as understanding that confrontation is not "a natural state of relations between the two great powers," a key idea that Mr. Gorbachev has been repeating.

Roosevelt is also said to have championed the notions, often heard in the Soviet Union these days, that relations must be conducted on a basis of equality, that political will is a key ingredient for progress and that "frank and friendly talks" can be fruitful.

The praise for Roosevelt contrasts with the tone taken in commentaries about the current U.S. president, who is chided for seeking to gain superiority over the Soviet Union and to operate from a position of strength policy.

A separate Tass commentary on Thursday said President Reagan was "unwilling to do anything that would really contribute to improving the international situation."

It added: "Throughout the post-war years, the United States has failed to undertake a single action that could be assessed as practical confirmation" that it wants to reduce nuclear weapons.

When Roosevelt first met Stalin at the Tehran conference in 1943, Mr. Berzhkov said, they came together as old friends on the basis of an almost-daily correspondence for which he had acted as translator.

Roosevelt stated his belief that maintenance of peace after the war depended on friendly relations with the Russians, and he and the British prime minister, Sir Winston Churchill, worked then to win the confidence of the Soviet leader.

By the time the big three met at Yalta in February 1945, victory over the Germans seemed assured, and Roosevelt was concerned with obtaining a Soviet pledge to enter the Pacific war with Japan.

The optimistic Tehran agreements were for the most part ratified, and in their final form they left room for Soviet domination of Eastern Europe and led to accusations that the Western governments had betrayed Poland.

In fact, Mr. Orlov argued, "The U.S. president displayed much wisdom and turned out to be far more far-sighted than those 'experts on Russia' and 'Kremlinologists' who even at that time tried to sell Roosevelt various concepts of confrontation."

With Roosevelt's death on April 12, 1945, Mr. Berzhkov said, the United States turned from its po-

licy of cooperation to one of attempted domination that it has pursued ever since. Under Harry S. Truman, and with the atom bomb in hand, he said, "It was Washington that assumed a course of hostility toward the Soviet Union after Roosevelt's death."

At Livadia Palace, where the Yalta conference was held, two rooms are kept as what amount to shrines to the agreement.

One is a high-ceilinged hall with a large, round table in the center, where the three delegations met to work out their agreements.

The other is a smaller, darker, wood-paneled sitting room, Roosevelt's room, where he and Stalin met for tête-à-tête discussions that symbolized the emergence of the two nations into postwar domination of world affairs.

"Naturally," wrote Mr. Berzhkov, "Roosevelt was a loyal son of his class. He defended the interests of capitalist America. But at the same time, he believed that good relations with the Soviet Union were not at all contrary to those interests."



Franklin D. Roosevelt with Josef Stalin in Yalta in 1945.

A Death in Lebanon: 'Do Not Be Sad'

Family Gets Note From 16-Year-Old After Suicide Bombing

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — "I wish she had told me," the mother sobbed. "I wish she kissed me goodbye."

Fatima Mheidieh's 16-year-old daughter, Sana, had left home three weeks earlier, saying she was going to buy nail polish. "Before she left, she put makeup on my face and dressed me up. She didn't know how to drive a car before she left."

But on Tuesday, the girl drove a car loaded with 440 pounds (200 kilograms) of explosives into an Israeli convoy in occupied southern Lebanon. She and two Israeli soldiers died in the suicide attack, near the village of Jezzine, south-east of Beirut.

On Thursday, Mrs. Mheidieh received a present from her daughter. It contained perfume and a blue necklace.

A letter with it said: "Do not be sad for me. The South must be liberated."

Beirut newspapers called her the "Bride of the South," following Moslem practice of calling unmarried women who die "brides," but

her mother said she was dressed simply when she left the family's Beirut home. She was wearing jeans and a black T-shirt.

Fatima Mheidieh spoke to a reporter at her home as the family received condolences.

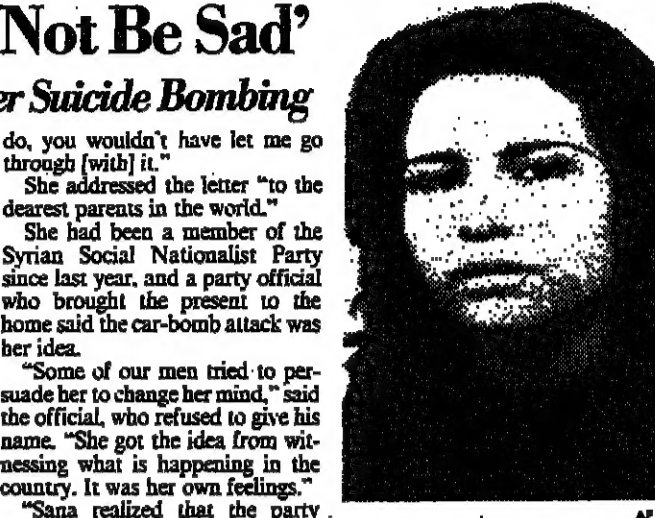
A day after her daughter left, Mrs. Mheidieh said, "the phone rang and the person on the other end of the line did not talk. I knew it was Sana. The same thing happened a week later. She probably wanted to hear our voice."

"For the rest of my life, this present is going to remain as it is now," Mrs. Mheidieh said. "I wish she had given me a kiss, embraced me instead."

The family is originally from the southern village of Ankoun, outside the Israeli occupation zone.

Sana Mheidieh's handwritten letter said: "All my life I have been thinking of a revolutionary action. I have decided to fulfill my duty toward the South."

The note also said: "Raise your head high, Mother... Father, had I told you what I was planning to do, you wouldn't have let me go through [with] it."



Sana Mheidieh

'Made in U.S.' Doesn't Sell

(Continued from Page 1)

expanding market for geriatric products, and its newly affluent younger people have more money than ever to spend on jeans, records, cars, sporting goods and interior decorating, said George Fields, chairman of ASI Market Research.

Mrs. Ishihara of the Takashimaya retail chain returned from the United States last year with a list of more than 200 U.S. products to buy, including kitchen tablets, toilet articles, muffin tins, fondue pots, camping equipment and educational toys.

Japanese corporations have also bought U.S. products wholesale. A product has a clear technological advantage. Sony Corp. has reported success importing U.S. computer-assisted design and manufacturing systems, video teleconferencing equipment and a video switcher.

Japanese companies have joined forces with U.S. makers of communications satellites to seek customers in Japan.

A lack of access may keep some Japanese from buying U.S. goods. Miyoko Kawashima, shopping for supper at a counter of canned goods where every label bore a Japanese company name, said she could not think of even one U.S. product she owns. "There's really not that many here," she said.

A poll taken by a Japanese advertising agency, Hakuhodo, supports the findings of Mr. Fields. When asked to list prestigious imports, consumers noted wristwatches, handbags and clothes. When asked where such things were made, they listed France first, Italy second and the United States third.

... and what do the Palestinians expect," Mr. Milhem said.

Besides Mr. Obey, head of the House Appropriations subcommittee for foreign affairs, the U.S. delegation visiting Jordan consisted of Representatives Matthew F. McHugh and Robert J. Mrazek, both Democrats of New York; Thomas E. Petri, Republican of Wisconsin; Robert W. Kastenmeier, Democrat of Wisconsin; Martin O. Sabo, Democrat of Minnesota; and Steny H. Hoyer, Democrat of Maryland.

U.S. Congressmen Meet With Arafat

United Press International

AMMAN, Jordan — Five U.S. congressmen have met privately with Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, regarding talks on reviving the Middle East peace process.

Thursday's meeting was the first between Mr. Arafat and a U.S. congressional delegation since July 1982. It is standing U.S. policy that government representatives have no contact with the PLO.

The members of the delegation, which left Amman for Damascus on Friday, shielded their faces from photographers and refused to answer questions or disclose the names of those who attended the meeting with Mr. Arafat.

With the exception of Representative David R. Obey, a Wisconsin Democrat and the leader of the U.S. delegation, the congressmen and three of their aides refused to identify themselves as they drove to meet Mr. Arafat on Thursday evening.

Two other congressmen from the delegation did not attend the talks. All seven legislators met earlier with King Hussein of Jordan, who told them it was important that the PLO and the Soviet Union be encouraged to join Middle East peace negotiations.

Following a two-hour meeting

Reagan to Visit Nazi Tombs

(Continued from Page 1)

the thousands of Allied war dead who fought there and the millions of European Jews who were the victims of the Third Reich, has nothing to do with reconciliation.

(It added: "The Allies of World War II did not fight for world conquest; the Germans of that era did.")

[Meanwhile, administration officials said the decision could be reviewed. "There is no active reconsideration of it at present. But that's not to say there won't be," said a White House official.]

The White House did not release further details of the Bitburg ceremony, but said Mr. Reagan would be accompanied by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany.

Anti-Qadhafi Plots Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

leader appears to vary his routine and to withhold information about his planned movements.

U.S. intelligence assessments in recent weeks are said to indicate social turmoil in Libya is greater than in the past two years.

A reporter for United Press International, one of several American and European news organizations invited to Libya this week,

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NEW YORK PARIS

WORLD BRIEFS

Ulster Reservist Is Charged in Killing

BELFAST (AP) — A Protestant police reservist was charged Friday with the unlawful killing of a Roman Catholic man during an attempt last summer to arrest an American sympathizer of the Irish Republican Army.

The reservist, Nigel Hegarty, was charged with killing Sean Downes, who was hit in the chest by a plastic bullet as police charged a crowd at an anti-British rally Aug. 12. Unlawful killing is a lesser charge than murder. Mr. Hegarty, 27, was not asked to enter a plea during a court hearing here and was ordered held by police until April 19. Mr. Downes, 22, was shot as police tried to arrest Martin Galvin, an official of the New York-based Irish Northern Aid Committee, or Noraid, who attended the rally in defiance of a British ban. He escaped and fled the country.

Pope's Speech Seen as Political Foray

LORETO, Italy (AP) — Pope John Paul II, speaking one month before regional and local elections in Italy, has urged Italian Catholics to stand united politically in order to serve "the supreme good of the nation."

The Polish-born pontiff's remarks, delivered Thursday to a Catholic convention here, were widely interpreted as support for the dominant Christian Democratic Party, which shares power in a center coalition. John Paul did not mention any party by name and he urged his audience not "to confuse in any way the church with the political community." But Reporter, a Italian-language daily, summarized the pope's comments in a headline Friday: "And the pope says, 'Vote DC,' reference to the Christian Democrats' acronym."

Neves' Chance of Survival Called Poor

SAO PAULO (UPI) — President-elect Tancredino Neves of Brazil, under intensive care since the eve of his inauguration a month ago, survived his seventh operation on Friday but a doctor said he has only a 40 percent chance of recovery.

Mr. Neves, 75, who was scheduled to take office March 15 as Brazil's first civilian president in two decades, was in critical condition Friday after undergoing surgery at the Clinicas Hospital to locate and clean out infection spreading through his abdomen, a presidential spokesman said.

Dr. Ricardo Veronesi, head of the Sao Paulo University bacteriology department, warned that the operation would further weaken the president-elect's partially functioning lungs. "Being realistic rather than optimistic, he has a 30 percent or maybe a 40 percent chance of survival," said Dr. Veronesi, who was not directly involved in Mr. Neves's treatment.

U.S. Crackdown on Nazis Is Reported

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Justice Department has approved federal prosecution of a neo-Nazi group under a federal racketeering statute, according to department officials in Washington.

A racketeering indictment against as many as two dozen white supremacists is expected to be announced on Monday by the U.S. attorney's office in Seattle, United Press International reported.

A federal grand jury in Seattle has been investigating members of a group, known variously as the Order, the White American Legion, and the Brüder Schweigen, or Silent Brotherhood, which has declared "war" on the U.S. government. Federal officials say they believe its members have been responsible for at least three robberies of banks and armored cars involving more than \$4 million, extensive counterfeiting, armed assaults on federal authorities, and the killing of Alan Berg, a Denver radio talk show host, with a machine gun.

Chinese Leader Begins Asian Tour

BEIJING (Reuters) — Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, left Beijing on Friday to begin a 12-day tour of five South Pacific nations.

He canceled a scheduled news conference, however. Officials apparently wanted to avoid more controversy after Mr. Hu said Wednesday that the United States had given China a commitment to send only non-nuclear warships when units of the 7th Fleet make their first port call in Shanghai since 1949.

Mr. Hu's statement caught U.S. diplomats by surprise. The U.S. government later disputed his remarks, saying it had given no such assurances.

Students and Workers Riot in Seoul

SEOUL (AP) — About 1,500 students and workers, throwing fire bombs and stones, burned a police patrol car and raided a police station Friday in an anti-government demonstration, witnesses reported.

No injuries were reported, but witnesses said that hundreds of riot police used tear gas to break up the demonstration. They said the police car was destroyed by a fire bomb and windows at the police station were smashed.

The witnesses said the 50-minute demonstration turned to violence when the protesters were stopped by the police from attending a rally near the Pyonghwa market in the vicinity. The Yonhap News Agency reported that more than 40 protesters were detained for questioning.

For the Record

The Libyan freighter Ghat, which last year was suspected of laying mines in the Red Sea, was allowed to sail for home Thursday after being held in Marseille for nine months. (AP)

An 18-month-old boy has become the first child in Britain to die of AIDS, the acquired immune deficiency syndrome, a London hospital said Thursday. The health department said it was believed that the baby contracted the disease from a blood transfusion in New York soon after he was born. (UPI)

Kenya's Education Ministry said Friday that Nairobi University's main campus, closed Feb. 11 following student unrest, would reopen Monday. However, the ministry said that students would be allowed back only after meeting certain conditions laid down by the authorities. (AP)

Sikh political leaders in India postponed a protest campaign after conciliatory moves by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The Press Trust of India said the main Sikh party, the Akali Dal, decided to put off the campaign which was due to begin on Saturday. (Reuters)

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, laid a wreath Friday at the Warsaw grave of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, the murdered pro-Solidarity priest. (AP)

U.S. Agrees to Meeting on Monetary Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

for greater exchange-market stability.

Addressing OECD ministers, Mr. Baker linked the proposed monetary conference to reform studies currently nearing completion under the so-called Group of 10. The Group of 10 is made up of Britain, Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United States and West Germany. Switzerland, while not a full member, is associated with it.

"We understand the 'G-10' studies will conclude that a major reform is not necessary, but that a number of concrete, pragmatic steps should be taken to strengthen the current system," Mr. Baker said.

Finance ministers and central bank governors from the Group of 10 are to review the studies in Tokyo in June, and they could move to organize the proposed monetary-reform conference, probably in the autumn, U.S. officials said.

In another difference with the French approach, Mr. Baker said that the proposed conference should concentrate mainly on how industrialized democracies can "promote convergence toward noninflationary growth."

He said that the agenda could focus on strengthening the IMF's role in the surveillance of the economic policies of member governments and on increasing international liquidity. He also said the conference should take up "certain aspects" of the international debt problem, mainly that of developing countries.

The EC, led by France, has repeatedly insisted that an agreement to reform the monetary system must accompany the proposed

start of trade liberalization negotiations early in 1986. The United States has been pressing for such trade talks. However, several other EC members, including West Germany, clearly moved away Friday from specifically linking trade and monetary issues. Such linkage was backed Thursday by Willy de Clercq, the EC commissioner in charge of external relations.

After the meeting, Michael Wilson, Canada's minister of finance, who presided at the OECD meeting, said there was "no direct linkage but recognition of the overlap" between monetary reform and trade reform.

Throughout most of Friday, delegates from the United States and the community tried to satisfy the U.S. insistence that a date, or some other strong commitment, be made

to start trade liberalization talks in 1986.

The final communiqué said that the negotiating round under the auspices of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based trade agency, "should begin as soon as possible," but added that "some felt this should be in early 1986."

"The two questions are linked, and we can now proceed to discuss them," Mr. Bergqvist said. French and other OECD delegates hinted that a commitment to the 1986 date would probably be made during the summit to be held in Bonn May 2-4, which is to be attended by the leaders of the United States, West Germany, Japan, France, Britain, Canada, Italy and the EC Commission.

Man Rejailed in Rape Case

(Continued from Page 1)

turn Mr. Dotson's conviction, which was affirmed in 1981 by an appeals court. The New York Times reported.

The precedents require plaintiffs to meet a heavy burden of proof to prove recantations, the judge said, and "there is a sufficient lack of corroboration of this recantation."

"I don't know for what reason Caitly Webb got up on the stand and told what she did," he said. "That's only known to her."

Among the precedents the judge cited Thursday or previously was 1982 ruling of an Illinois appeals court that held that the recantation of testimony by a convicted murderer's stepson was trustworthy and did not warrant overturning the conviction.

His lawyer could ask the Illinois Appellate Court to overturn the decision of Judge Samuels, and, if he loses, he could appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court.

He could petition the Circuit Court or the state Supreme Court for a different judge to rule on a writ of habeas corpus, contending that he was being wrongly imprisoned based on false testimony.

He could also ask Governor James R. Thompson to pardon him or grant executive clemency.

Judge Cites Precedent
Judge Samuels cited Illinois case law in denying the motion to over-

Act by April 30*



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RIEFS

Urged in Killing
A reservist was charged Friday with killing Sean Downes, a police man during an attempt to seize the Irish Republic.

Political Forum
A speaking one month before the general election, the National Council for the Irish Republic, a political forum, was held in Dublin. The forum was held in a hall in Dublin, Ireland, and was attended by a number of Irish politicians and members of the public.

Called Poor
A report by the Irish government, which was published in Dublin, Ireland, stated that the Irish economy was in a state of "poor health". The report was published by the Irish government, which was based in Dublin, Ireland.

Is Reported
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Asian Tour
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Riot in Seoul
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Panel Urges U.S. to Reject Basing Pay On Job Parity

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has urged Congress and government agencies to reject the doctrine that men and women should be paid the same salary for different jobs of comparable worth.

The commission adopted its decision Thursday in a 5-2 vote that immediately was criticized by the National Organization for Women and by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. One member of the commission abstained.

Voting with the majority, Morris R. Abram, vice chairman of the commission, said: "There is no sound basis for discrimination in America, but it is declining."

The repetitious charge that women earn only 60 percent of what men earn in this country obscures the significant fact that women work less hours, have less seniority and work more intensively," he said.

The commission majority said that federal civil rights enforcement agencies should rely instead on "the principle of equal pay for equal work."

Judy Goldsmith, NOW president, said the commission failed to recognize that "sex-based wage discrimination pervades our economy."

Under a policy of comparable worth, employers try to assess the intrinsic value of different jobs by measuring the knowledge, skills and effort required of employees, their responsibilities and their working conditions.

If such evaluations were used in setting pay levels, proponents say, it would reduce the disparity between salaries for those in occupations dominated by women, such as nursing and secretarial work, and those in better-paid occupations dominated by men, such as truck driving.

In its vote the commission adopted the recommendations of a study that said employers could voluntarily agree to pay workers on the basis of comparable worth, but that the government must not impose such a standard.

The two commission members who voted in favor of the doctrine, Mary Frances Berry and Blaudia C. Ramirez, countered in a joint statement that the forces of supply and demand could not always be trusted to set wages in an environment in which a "history of segregation" had closed certain jobs to women and blacks.



WHERE THERE'S SMOKE... — In Yale, Oklahoma, the volunteer fire department taking a break from a training session to pose for a group photograph. The group spent an afternoon extinguishing interior and exterior fires that had been intentionally set.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Some Worthy Causes For Tax Check-Offs

In 1967 the federal government gave taxpayers the option of designating one tax dollar on their income tax forms to fund presidential election campaigns. Now 34 states have followed suit, and by checking off boxes on their state income tax forms, taxpayers can donate money to a good cause, either to be deducted from refunds or added to tax liability.

Wildlife conservation is the most common check-off, used by 31 out of 34 states, the Los Angeles Times reports. Eight states have check-offs for child abuse prevention funds and five for the U.S. Olympic Committee. Other causes include arts subsidies or veterans' homes.

"You'd think people would really be sure by the time they get to the end of their tax forms," said Helen Adorjan, spokeswoman for the Illinois Department of Revenue, "but we get a lot of money." In the case of Illinois, that included \$498,337 last year for child abuse prevention and \$259,972 for wildlife conservation.

Why the Very Rich Rule the TV Roost

Television's "Dallas" and "Dynasty" already are legends in the United States and are among

the best-known American exports. Why? The New York Times has asked experts in various fields. Esther Shapiro, who produces "Dynasty" with her husband Richard, says it's part of the social evolution. "I wore granny dresses in the 1960s," she adds. "I felt like dressing up again."

Malcolm Forbes, publisher of Forbes magazine, ascribes it to the changed economic climate of the Reagan era: "There is an awareness of business, or the consequence of corporate raids" featured in both programs. "More people are more interested in the rich," he says. "There are so many more of us now."

"A kind of vulgar Marxism," offers Herbert J. Gans, a professor of sociology at Columbia University in New York. The programs "are about new money behaving grossly," he said, and feed "what a lot of people do believe, the notion that this country is run for the benefit of a small number."

Consumerism, says Robin Leach, a television producer: "People use such programs 'to see what the rich are buying and order it themselves.'"

Short Takes

College professors are earning an average of \$39,870 a year with a pay increase, after allowing for inflation, of 2.5 percent. The American Association of Uni-

versity Professors calls this "encouraging," but says that after adjusting for inflation, college faculty are only making 84 percent of what their salaries were in 1970-71. The highest paid professors are those at private institutions that grant doctoral degrees. They average \$49,880.

Technical problems still haunt San Francisco's refurbished cable cars, back in service after a 21-month hiatus for reconstruction. The cost, originally set at \$58.2 million, already is more than \$63.7 million, according to the repairs supervisor, Lynn Pio. He says a chief problem is with the system that keeps the cables properly aligned. The end is not in sight, he says, and "it's not going to be cheap."

Mild winters and hunting bans have made the mule deer so common in Boulder, Colorado, in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, that the animal has become a menace to traffic, gardens, lawns and fences. To discourage deer from getting overly familiar, the city has made it illegal for people to feed them or otherwise entice them onto property. City council members said some people had put salt licks in their yards "so they could wake up each morning and see a real-life Bambi." The New York Times reports.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Managua Lobbies Visiting Congressmen

By Stephen Kinzer

ASTURIAS, Nicaragua — Two U.S. congressmen trailing an entourage of aides, reporters, television cameramen and Sandinist guides descended this week on a tiny refugee camp outside this remote village.

They were in the vanguard of more than a dozen U.S. lawmakers who will visit here during the congressional Easter recess.

As the Reagan administration presses its request for continued aid to anti-Sandinist insurgents, the Managua government is countering with a lobbying campaign of its own.

The camp at Asturias is home to about 200 subsistence farmers evacuated from their homes by Sandinist troops six weeks ago. After a three-hour ride from Managua, the Americans arrived to chat with residents.

The administrator of the camp, Maria Teresa Blandin, 23, told the visitors that although the refugees had been unhappy to leave their homes, they realized that the exodus was for their own protection.

Representatives Edward J. Markey of Massachusetts and Frederick C. Boucher of Virginia, both Democrats, asked several refugees their opinions of the Nicaraguan government and of the U.S. policy of supporting the rebels.

One woman said that several of her children had been kidnapped and forced to fight for the rebels, and that one had not returned. A youth said he had escaped from the "contras," as the rebels call themselves.

"Apparently, most of the contra force is based on kidnapping," Mr. Boucher declared after 40 minutes in the camp. "What it says is that they really don't have a base."

An official of the Commission on U.S.-Central American Relations, a private group that opposes Reagan administration policy and which arranged the trip, urged reporters to remain with the congressmen and not to wander about the camp.

But a few feet away from the crowd, refugees said their village,

Los Cedros, had been hit by Sandinist artillery as a rebel patrol moved nearby. Young men said they remain in the camp partly because they have been promised they will not be drafted.

"A gringo stranger doesn't get straight answers in a place like this," said John Howard Buchanan, a retired U.S. Marine lieutenant colonel affiliated with the liberal Center for Development Policy in Washington, who accompanied the legislators.

"These refugees were very care-

ful to avoid direct answers," he said. "When you ask who kidnaps people, they say it's armed men in the mountains. When you ask who is responsible for their situation, they say it's the war."

On its two-day visit, the delegation met with several opposition figures and with President Daniel Ortega Saavedra. Mr. Markey said that Mr. Ortega had indicated he would make gestures to ease internal tensions in Nicaragua if Congress defeated the administration's proposal to provide \$14 million in aid for the rebels.

"He said that if the contra aid is cut off within a short time, conditions will exist to make it possible to move toward normalization of conditions in the country," Mr. Markey said. "He said that if the aid is cut off, the Nicaraguan government would feel a moral obligation to make a gesture towards Congress."

The plane carrying Mr. Markey and Mr. Boucher had not departed from Managua's airport when two other Democratic legislators, Ted Weiss of New York and Bob Edgar of Pennsylvania, arrived.

"I tend to doubt that anyone is really coming down here with an open mind about the contra aid," said Mr. Weiss, who has voted against such aid in the past. "My sense is that the Sandinists are fundamentally popular. If what I was told about the extent to which they have distributed arms in the countryside is true, they must have an awful lot of confidence in their popularity."

Rebels Wound U.S. Bishop

Lanell Press International

MANAGUA — An American Roman Catholic bishop working in eastern Nicaragua was wounded Thursday in an ambush by U.S.-backed rebels who apologized and fled immediately, the bishop reported.

Bishop Salvador Schlatter, 65, who has served 35 years on Nicaragua's Caribbean coast, was traveling from Zelaya province to Matagalpa when rebels ambushed his car near Las Brisas, 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of Managua in Matagalpa province, army officials said.

Troops arrived after rebels fled and took Bishop Schlatter, 65, of Campbellsport, Wisconsin, to a hospital in the town of Matagalpa, a government spokesman said.

"I have wounds all over my body and grenade shrapnel in my left hand, but I am still living, thank God," Bishop Schlatter said. "The rebels were waiting alongside the highway and began to shoot with no warning. My driver turned the vehicle toward the cliff and the men kept firing."

Bishop Schlatter said in Managua that he had identified himself and that the rebels had apologized but refused to help him push his van back onto the road before fleeing. His van showed several bullet holes and its tires and radiator were punctured.

In December 1983, Bishop Schlatter joined 2,000 Miskito Indians crossing from the northern Zelaya province over the border into Honduras. The Miskitos were fleeing combat between the Nicaraguan Army and Indian rebels of the Misura rebel group.

Reagan Plan Considered In Panama

By Richard J. Meislin

PANAMA CITY — President Ronald Reagan's recently announced proposal to deal with Nicaragua has received only limited support from the four-nation regional negotiating group, according to officials of the group and Central American governments.

As Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia, known as the Contadora group, resumed talks Thursday with five Central American governments, it became clear that officials saw some improvement in the U.S. position in Mr. Reagan's talk of dialogue with the Sandinists and, to some extent, in his call for a cease-fire between the Sandinists and U.S.-backed guerrillas.

But much of the rest of his plan was seen as unacceptable.

A statement from the Panamanian Foreign Ministry said that President Nicolas Arfio Barletta had met with Mr. Reagan's special envoy to Central America, Harry W. Shlaudeman, on Thursday and had told him that there were "positive elements" in the plan, including a call for cessation of hostilities and the use of "dialogue instead of confrontation" with the Sandinists.

But he said the negotiating group held to "the principles of international law, among which that of nonintervention in the internal affairs of each country is basic."

The president of Colombia, Belisario Betancur, who initially said he supported the plan, has said publicly in Bogotá that it "contains elements that would be difficult to implement, whose acceptance belongs to the Sandinists themselves."

The deputy foreign minister of Nicaragua, Victor Hugo Tinoco, said Thursday that Mr. Betancur's initial reaction had been "badly interpreted" and that none of the four Contadora countries had accepted Mr. Reagan's calls for new elections in Nicaragua with international observers, or his demand for negotiations between the Sandinists and the guerrilla leaders through the mediation of the Roman Catholic Church.

A high-level official of one of the four countries in the negotiating group, who asked not to be named, supported Mr. Tinoco's assertion.

An earlier Contadora proposal was scuttled by objections from Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica, stalling negotiations.

The talks on Thursday centered on a plan for what is termed "verification and control" of reductions in arms that would be included in the treaty sought by the negotiating group. The concept was at the heart of the objections of the three Central American countries, as well as of the Reagan administration.

The details of the revised plan were not made public, although officials involved in the negotiations said they included some suggestions made by the three objecting countries last fall.

But Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador were apparently still seeking an even more stringent plan that would provide for an international monitoring force.

Mr. Tinoco said in an interview that Nicaragua rejected the new proposal by the three countries, which he said tried to make a balanced document "closer to the conditions of the three other countries."

He said his country was ready to accept the revised plan as proposed by the negotiating group.



Peruvian Indians check lists of polling places in the city of Huanta, in Ayacucho province. Leftist guerrillas have threatened to kill voters who do not boycott Sunday's elections.

Leftists Favored in Peruvian Election

Reuters

LIMA — An alliance of two leftist parties is favored to win general elections Sunday in Peru amid threats by anti-government guerrillas to attack voters.

The elections will mark the first time since 1912 that an elected Peruvian government has handed over power to an elected successor. Poll results show the coalition of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, which is moderately leftist, and the United Left, which embraces several Marxist factions, is likely to win a majority of seats in the bicameral Congress.

The polls show the two parties' leaders, APRA's Alan Garcia and Alfonso Barrantes of the United Left, to be leading the seven other presidential candidates.

Peru's 8.3 million voters, faced by severely declining living standards and high unemployment, are expected to turn away from Popular Action, the center-right ruling party of President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

Mr. Belaunde, 71, who was elected in 1980 when democracy was restored after 12 years of military rule, is due to leave office in July. He has been plagued by an economic decline that has been aggravated by rebel sabotage, floods and a foreign credit squeeze.

The guerrillas of the Maoist-inspired Shining Path movement have threatened to attack voters and to sabotage balloting.

The government is mobilizing 70,000 paramilitary police to help protect voters.

Nearly half the country's electoral workers are on strike for higher pay, and the government has hired contract workers to help at many of the 42,000 polling stations.

The dominant campaign issue has been the sagging economy.

The two coalition parties want to reduce repayments on Peru's \$13.5-billion foreign debt, increase taxes on foreign oil companies and raise tariff barriers to protect industry.

Opinion polls put APRA ahead, but its leader, Mr. Garcia, 35, is not expected to win an outright victory over the United Left's Mr. Barrantes, 57, who is Lima's mayor. A runoff would be held in June.

Man Killed in Clash
Rival political groups clashed Friday in Lima, killing one man and wounding several others, The Associated Press quoted Lima police as saying.

Police said the clash was between supporters of Mr. Garcia and of Mr. Barrantes. The dead man was identified by the government news agency Andina as a district secretary of Mr. Garcia's party.

Reagan's Staff Is Reshuffled
(Continued from Page 1)

exercising sole leadership within the president's inner circle.

The more collegial alignment leaves Mr. Reagan alone at the top of the White House management ladder, but appears to pull Mr. Baker and Mr. Meese more directly into managing the government than is customary for cabinet members.

It also assured that at least one of the Californians who have been with Mr. Reagan since he was governor of California would be closely involved with him: Mr. Meese was Mr. Reagan's chief aide in Sacramento, and is taking leadership of the new cabinet council just as Mr. Deaver leaves the White House to start a public relations business.

"The new entities will streamline policy development and decision making," the president's statement said. Mr. Reagan is vacationing at his nearby ranch. "Together with the National Security Council, they will serve the primary channels for advising me on policy matters."

The statement, which was read here by Larry Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, said that the system would allow added "accountability and efficiency."

The new structure would give control over that procedure to a small group of three officials — Mr. Baker, Mr. Meese and Robert C. McFarlane, the president's national security adviser.

They would, in effect, then report to Mr. Reagan, who would serve as an ex officio member of the councils along with Vice President George Bush.

U.S., Ecuador Ships Collide

United Press International

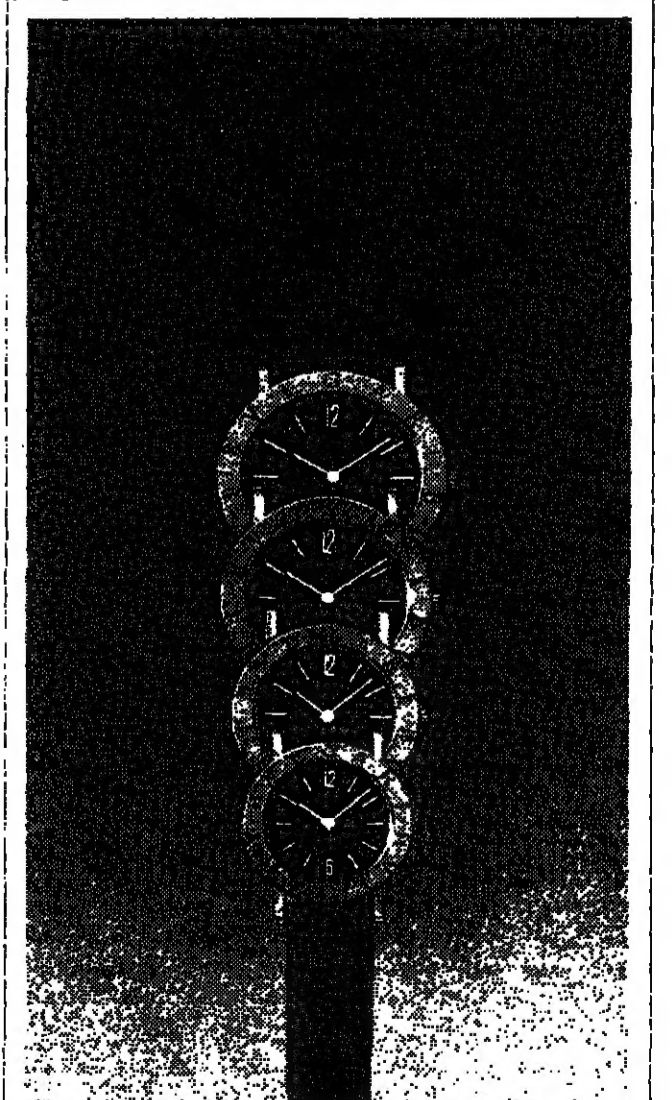
NORFOLK, Virginia — The U.S. aircraft carrier Coral Sea collided Thursday with an Ecuadorian tanker near Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, and sustained significant damage, the navy said Friday. No injuries were reported.

"KLM's network stretches nine times round the world."

"Thank goodness they stop every now and then!"

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Shultz Speaks His Mind

American secretaries of state are not normally noted for understanding economic problems. It just so happens today that George Shultz is the best economist in official Washington. At a time when most of America's economic top brass were in Europe, embroiled in complex negotiations leading up to the May summit in Bonn, Mr. Shultz spoke his mind in a reasonable tone at Princeton University. One recalls George Marshall's speech at Harvard in 1947. University gatherings can be occasions for major constructive suggestions.

Observers outside the United States will doubtless be tempted to concentrate on the Shultz analysis of the imbalances that currently hang over the American economy. Certainly his words give the lie to some of the less prudent remarks that have come out of Washington disclaiming any link between the monumental federal budget deficit on the one hand and the high real interest rate and the uncomfortable strength of the dollar on the other. But there are more important messages for the rest of the world in the Shultz statement.

First, his speech chimes well with the thoughtful analysis that the OECD staff presented to governments in Paris this week: Protectionist barriers to trade seldom — hardly ever — give any country the boost to its economy and jobs that their proponents say they will. They usually lead to self-inflicted wounds that damage labor and business in general without conferring any lasting benefit on particular sectors thought to be threatened by imports. Protection, says the OECD, is a blunt instrument. Its effects on America and the whole world, says Mr. Shultz, would be devastating.

Second, Mr. Shultz rejects the thesis that the dollar can be cheapened and stabilized by official intervention in the world currency markets. We have already expressed skepticism

(*HTT*, April 9) concerning the claim, which the European Community has felt obliged to put forward, that trade barriers cannot be broken down in the absence of parallel negotiations for international monetary reform. The sad probability is that if new trade negotiations have to proceed hand-in-hand with monetary talks, we shall never get anywhere on trade. Experience suggests that parallel talks, involving different sets of government experts, move at the pace of the slowest, which in the case of the present proposal would be very slow. We do not want a two-ring circus.

But where Secretary Shultz really scores is in explaining the need for joint international action to sustain economic growth — the main objective and the key to success. He pleads, as the essential counterpart to a U.S. effort to dispel the clouds approaching the American economy, for more convergent policies on the part of Europe and Japan to sustain world recovery, without which it will surely prove impossible to keep trade barriers and the resulting depression at bay.

This approach seems to be reflected in this week's OECD compromise solution: a monetary conference that would, in American eyes, look at convergence of policies more than at technical reform.

It makes clear sense to argue that the time is past when Europe and Japan should rely on exports to the United States to keep their economies moving. They have, in varying degrees, scope to encourage spending inside their own economies now. If America is to temper the stimulus that its deficits have imparted to the rest of the world in recent years — an essential action if America itself is not to overreach — other countries need to step in to keep world demand moving. The forthcoming summit will prove a disaster if Europe and Japan reject the Shultz thesis.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Death Squads in Chile

Is Chile going back to the death squads? Seven political opponents of the Pinochet regime were seized on the streets in broad daylight the other day. Three were found dead the next morning, their throats cut, and four were released after torture. The government says it will use the police and courts to establish accountability. Let us see it. The sequence represented the most extreme case of official violence since President Augusto Pinochet, citing a resumption of guerrilla terror, broke off his rapid and unconvincing steps toward a transition to democratic rule and reintroduced a state of siege last November.

Nearly 15 years after General Pinochet seized power, Chile is foundering. Even before last month's crisis, the Chilean "economic miracle," which was just the opposite of a miracle to the classes that paid for it, had long since yielded to pervasive hardship, depression, inflation and indebtedness. The official claim to build stability is best set against the 735 bombings reported last year, and the 84 complaints of torture.

General Pinochet has resisted legalizing the political parties, a key step in any transition to the elections he has promised for 1989. The suspicion persists that he is more interested in consolidating his and the military's position,

perhaps to become an elected president himself, than in facilitating a credible transition.

Until last year the Reagan administration felt that President Pinochet had got up enough economic and political momentum to warrant a certain optimism about Chile's likely passage from authoritarianism to democracy. A U.S. policy akin to the constructive engagement practiced in South Africa was still in favor. But Chilean backsliding produced in Washington an inclination to help move the transition along by a greater display of impatience and resolve at the Pentagon and the State Department. The minimal purpose was to stave off further polarization and decay. The change in emphasis is being signaled by a change in ambassadors, from a conservative political appointee to a Foreign Service pro.

President Pinochet, an unimpressive 68, says: Security first, democracy second. His critics and many of Chile's U.S. friends say: Security and democracy at the same time. To proceed as he is, denying free expression, repressing and sometimes torturing his political foes, and cutting the lines between government and government, is a "dangerous and volatile mixture" of policies. So says — yes — the Reagan administration. Is President Pinochet listening?

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Anxious Vigil in Brazil

The serious disability of President-elect Tancredino Neves puts Brazil's political transition to a most difficult test.

The importance of a personality in politics usually varies inversely with the strength of a country's institutions. Brazil's paradox is that its institutions are simultaneously sturdy and weak. Brazil is sturdy thanks to a long tradition of effective political brokerage, producing much harmony and compromise; sturdy also thanks to an experienced cadre of civil servants, technologically skilled and administratively competent. But it is weak because of the recent dismantling of a bankrupt and demoralized military government; and weak because the democracy that most Brazilians want has yet to be constructed.

Tancredino Neves was chosen by the old system to usher in the new. In a 50-year career, he established himself as a liberal whose moderation comforts conservatives and generals and as a democrat whose principles appeal to populists and radicals. He was to be inaugurated

under the old constitution, but he promised to summon an assembly to write a democratic one. And then he promised to yield to a successor chosen directly by the Brazilian people.

Hours before his scheduled inauguration on March 15, illness struck. The 75-year-old president-elect has undergone six operations in four weeks and at times has seemed near death. At best, Mr. Neves is unlikely to assume his full duties for months.

Thus authority rests nominally with Vice President José Sarney, a man closely associated with the old military regime who had been placed on the Neves ticket as a symbol of continuity and compromise. He has shown dignity and modesty in an unexpected role, but he lacks the stature and credentials to lead the country in facing up to pressing problems like the huge external debt. For now, these issues must await Mr. Neves's recovery. We add our hopes to those of all Brazilians.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES



View down the gun barrel.

As Reagan's Men Huddled, Gorbachev Scored First

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Does it matter that President Reagan does not know very much about arms control? The populist view says: "No. As long as he's in touch with basic American values, he can make the big decisions and delegate the rest."

But the latest Big Two exchanges teach a different lesson. The Reagan administration overreacted in a negative way to a Soviet move on disarmament because Mr. Reagan has been unable to write a coherent position from his advisers. For the same reason, he has now put in for two rounds of summitry with the new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Gorbachev made his move in a Tass interview broadcast over Soviet television on Easter Sunday. He announced a freeze until November on deployment of Soviet SS-20s aimed at Western Europe. He called on the United States to stop deploying analogous weapons — the Tomahawk cruise and Pershing-2 ballistic missiles — in Western Europe. He suggested a moratorium on research into ballistic missile defense — the so-called "star wars" project. He hinted that a summit, while agreed upon in principle, would depend on a positive response from the United States.

The Reagan administration gave him the back of its hand, over and over again. The freeze proposal was denounced in a formal White House statement, in a formal State Department comment and in separate television interviews by National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane (twice), Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam.

The White House statements likened the freeze announcement to a move by Leonid Brezhnev and called it a "discredited proposal." Everybody said it was "disappointing" to have Moscow making propaganda instead of addressing itself to serious business at the Geneva talks or in preparations for the summit. The freeze, it was said, would only perpetuate a lopsided Soviet advantage in medium-range missiles in Europe.

There is indeed a lot wrong with the Gorbachev gambit. It does perpetuate a large Soviet advantage in Europe. It was timed to boost Easter peace demonstrations in West Germany. The freeze expires at just the time the Netherlands will be going through the tricky politics of voting on deployment of U.S. missiles.

But the allusion to the Brezhnev proposal rings hollow. In 1982, when Mr. Brezhnev spoke of a "freeze," no new U.S. medium-range had been deployed in Europe. The United States has now deployed 54 (out of a projected 108) Pershing-2s and 48 (out of a projected 464) Tomahawks.

So the true meaning of the "freeze" gambit is that the Soviet Union accepts the positioning of new medium-

range U.S. missiles in Western Europe. That is a long way from the refusal to accept any, which prompted both the Brezhnev "freeze" and the walkout from Geneva talks under Yuri Andropov in November 1983.

Having made that basic concession, moreover, Mr. Gorbachev can go on to sweeten the pot in ways that are increasingly appealing to West Europeans. He can revive the "walk in the woods" accord proposed by Paul Nitze, then a U.S. negotiator and now chief adviser in the State Department, whereby the United States would scrap all Pershing-2 missiles and both sides would cut back to 75 launchers. That proposal — rejected by the United States — appealed to almost all Europeans.

He can also continue to mobilize opinion against the "star wars" research project. Because Mr. Reagan and Mr. Weinberger have said "star

Wars" as a way to make nuclear weapons obsolete, the project has seriously worried Europe, where the fear is that America is abandoning deterrence to leave the allies on their own.

And Mr. Gorbachev can continue to dangle prospects for a summit. He apparently did that on Wednesday in the nearly four-hour meeting he had making the choice. So, in response to the Gorbachev gambit, the administration haled up in negative positions that lead nowhere. As to the summit, the White House tried to marry the views of different advisers by plugging for a "get acquainted" meeting, as well as a well-prepared, substantive session later on.

Thus, failure to go deeply into arms control carries costs that are now becoming apparent. The United States looks inflexible on substance and confused on atmosphere.

bors doubts about the summit and is even more wary of the Geneva arms control talks. Secretary of State George Shultz, while hopeful for Geneva, believes that, for bargaining purposes, the White House has over-committed itself on the summit.

Setting these differences requires choices difficult even for a leader deep into detail. Since Mr. Reagan is not versed in arms control, he avoids making the choice. So, in response to the Gorbachev gambit, the administration haled up in negative positions that lead nowhere. As to the summit, the White House tried to marry the views of different advisers by plugging for a "get acquainted" meeting, as well as a well-prepared, substantive session later on.

Thus, failure to go deeply into arms control carries costs that are now becoming apparent. The United States looks inflexible on substance and confused on atmosphere.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate

To Fuel Summitry, Try Fusion Energy

By Flora Lewis

ATLANTA — They will, they won't, they will, they won't... Soviet and American leaders have been backing around each other for years on the matter of whether or not to meet, and on what terms.

Despite the latest flurry of "clarifications" from President Reagan's entourage on when a summit conference is not a summit conference, there is little doubt that he will meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev this year.

The Russians have not ruled out a session at the United Nations this fall. The signs are that Mr. Gorbachev's missile freeze proposal is not a condition but a message that Moscow wants to raise important issues and will not be satisfied with a mere protocol encounter.

Soviet officials attending the Carter Center's Consultation on International Security and Arms Control indicate in Atlanta that Moscow's main concern is to thaw what Mr. Gorbachev has called the recent "ice age" in Soviet-American relations. Washington is worried about the propaganda effects if expectations for a new East-West spring in September are raised by too much fanfare.

Both sides are maneuvering, testing the atmosphere and looking for something they could take home as an achievement without paying important concessions. This is natural and should not be taken off with cynicism.

The Geneva arms talks only opened last month. They cannot be expected to produce anything substantive until there has been a lot more probing. Even the notion of a freeze is much more complicated than it sounds, involving intricate details as well as questions of principle.

But a heady-dreamy summit meeting, adorned perhaps with minor accords on fishing and ballet, would scarcely shake the yearning for evidence that the superpowers are veering off collision course. Like superlatives, it takes them a long time to complete a turn.

What matters is a clear direction. Simply talking "man to man" does not necessarily provide it, or assure better understanding. The important thing is to bring a sense of achievement without paying important concessions. This is natural and should not be taken off with cynicism.

An excellent candidate for an exciting, constructive accord would be a program for fusion energy.

Although fusion is the principle of the hydrogen bomb, it has no other military applications. Unlike existing nuclear fission reactors, fusion plants would present almost no risk of accident and dangerous waste products. The fuel is hydrogen, abundant in the sea. If it can be brought to economic viability, fusion energy would provide unlimited prospects of development to all, and relief from atmospheric pollution by heavy use of coal and oil.

Fusion research has been plodding along for more than 30 years, but there has been progress. Says Marshall Rosenbluth, a pioneer who heads the Institute for Fusion Studies at the University of Texas, "We can now feel very confident about the prospects." But, as he puts it, to solve remaining problems "will require a large-scale effort, perhaps too difficult and expensive for any one nation."

America is spending only \$400 million a year on this immensely promising new resource — the cost of less than half a dozen missiles in the MX program. The Soviet Union, the European Community and Japan have advanced research efforts. All have been exchanging information freely, even in the worst of times, because nobody can be hurt by progress toward this scientific miracle.

So fusion energy offers a long-term, highly rewarding peaceful enterprise for Soviet-American cooperation, together with Europe and Japan. It would be as dramatic a token of intentions as the defunct Soviet-American space program, and a lot more useful and enduring.

Evgenii Velikhov, who heads fusion research at Moscow's Kurchatov Institute, says a demonstration plant could be built within a decade to test engineering ideas, at a cost of about \$2 billion. Mr. Velikhov, a participant in the Atlanta consultation, believes that the Russians would be glad to join an international effort.

Secretary of State George Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will meet in Vienna next month on the eve of a summit conference. Putting a fusion program on the table would not avert the abrasive issues but it would promise at least one important success and brighten the horizon for the tougher talks.

The New York Times

FROM OUR APRIL 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Governor Demands an Inquiry

ALBANY — In view of the recent disclosures of legislative dishonesty and graft, Governor Hughes urges the New York State Legislature to make an immediate, thorough and unparliamentary investigation into legislative practices and the use of corrupt or improper means for the promotion or defeat of legislation. The message is a sequel to the amazing disclosures showing how the representatives of the people systematically levied tribute on the "Bridge Trust" for the suppression of certain legislation, and how the insurance companies distributed in five years at least \$150,000 among the Albany legislators. The legislature has repeatedly balked all efforts to secure a thorough and impartial investigation of the extent to which Assemblymen and Senators sold their votes to the agents of industrial and other enterprises.

1935: Dust Spreads Across America

KANSAS CITY — Diminished in intensity, the devastating dust storm which blew out of the Southwest reached its maximum spread [on April 12], covering half of the nation and including for the first time Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama. At Garden City, Kansas, the sky was visible for the first time since the storm started [on April 8]. The clearing atmosphere gave the worst afflicted areas opportunity to survey the storm's havoc. At Boise City, Oklahoma, citizens shoveled huge drifts of dust which blocked the railway and highway and had marooned the town for 24 hours. Galveston, Texas, reported that the dust pall for the first time extended over the Gulf of Mexico. The Socorro-Vacuam tanker Royal Arrow, off the Texas coast, reported that the ship was covered with dust and dirt.

Acid Rain: Better Call In the Shrinks

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — Look at the rosters of specialists studying the acid rain problem and you will find what you might expect: biochemists, forestry scientists, meteorologists and the like. But recent political events demonstrate that they are the wrong specialists, especially those who treat reality denial and hallucinations.

The reality, after nearly a decade of scientific study, is that acid rain is killing vast tracts of forest and poisoning thousands of lakes in North America and Europe.

The hallucination, endemic among politicians, is that further scientific study will tell us something of value that we do not know. That new knowledge, they wishfully hope, will permit a low-cost, politically simple solution to a spreading ecological disaster that is rousing great concern on both continents.

There is no doubt that more research needs to be done. On that basis there is some justification for the agreement recently struck between President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney for joint research on acid rain. Still, the Canadian leader and his people got taken by that old snake oil — "more research."

Few problems would not benefit from more research. What is needed is decisive action against the well-known acid rain sources that

are devastating big chunks of land. Scientists in all the afflicted countries do not claim that all the needed knowledge is in. But, just as cancer is often successfully treated in the absence of full scientific understanding, so, they justifiably insist, enough is understood at this point to apply effective remedies.

What they see, after years of careful research, is that much of the acid rain problem comes from the tailpipes of cars and the smokestacks of coal-burning industries. Both sources can be reduced or even eliminated by emission controls. That calls for political will, which is in short supply in countries where it is needed most.

West Germany's neighbors in the European Community are sympathetic about the spreading destruction of trees in the ancient Black Forest, but not so sympathetic as to be willing to speed up requirements for automotive emission controls. Bonn wants to mandate controls by 1983 to reduce the automotive nitrous oxides, from near and far, that are the source of the nitric acid that is wilting its forests. Although the other countries are also victims of acid rain destruction, they prefer less stringent controls and a 1994 deadline for all cars.

The Reagan administration, although urged to action by scientists appointed to study the problem, prefers more research rather than widely recommended emission controls on coal-burning plants in the Midwest. Research costs a few millions; emission controls cost billions. The choice is clear — except that acid rain also costs billions, as the world of those costs cannot be seen if the problem continues.

Given the huge costs of a cleanup, would it not be prudent to wait for research that might eliminate some of the unknowns about the biochemical processes of acid rain? The Congressional Office of Technology Assessment examined that issue and emphatically concluded that delay may be disastrous.

Enough is known, it declared, to get started on what may well be a decade-long cleanup effort. It pointed out that the four-to-six-year research effort that scientists advise would be completed before the cleanup program reaches the stage of major expenditures. The two-pronged approach would assure a fast start and would minimize the chance of costly misdirection. It makes sense, but the Reagan administration is not listening.

Acid rain is beyond science and politics. Call in the shrinks. The writer is editor and publisher of Science & Government Report, an independent newsletter.

Kissinger Has Missed The Point

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Henry Kissinger's contribution (*HTT*, April 8) to the current flood tide of reminiscence of the Vietnam War would be noteworthy simply because no other policymaker, presidents included, had more influence on the outcome over a longer span. But it is all the more noteworthy because Mr. Kissinger still does not grasp a clear lesson of the Vietnam experience.

That lesson has to do with free expression, public trust and the imperative for mobilizing a degree of effective congressional support.

Leave aside Mr. Kissinger's analysis of how the war went wrong: a flawed strategy of attrition and gradual escalation unsuited to guerrilla warfare; a traditional American inability to understand why you cannot bomb and talk at the same time; a collapse of public support starting with "fringe" group seeking "radical transformations of society"; a divisive Congress carrying dissent to excess; the ravages of Watergate; and, of course, the media.

Leave aside, as well, no more than you would expect in the way of scapegoating, self-serving and selective recall. The rule holds for statesmen defending their failed ventures: Being involved means not having to say you're sorry.

On the contrary, like Richard Nixon in his latest book ("No More Vietnams"), Mr. Kissinger insists that the Vietnam War could have been brought off with success and honor — and indeed that it was. But the "rewards and penalties so painfully assembled" to enforce the Paris peace accords of January 1973 were "systematically dismantled" when a "trustful and irresolute Congress, in June of that same year, prohibited resumption of U.S. military action 'in or over' near Indochina and slashed aid to South Vietnam."

Mr. Kissinger fails to remind us that those peace accords hung together on a secret "side letter" from Mr. Nixon to South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu promising swift U.S. re-entry into the fray if the North Vietnamese broke the truce. That was a promise Mr. Nixon could not have hoped to deliver on, given the state of the congressional revolt.

Mr. Kissinger says simply that "the United States owed the peoples of Indochina a decent opportunity for survival [but] its domestic divisions made it impossible for the United States to pay this debt."

Now that may have been the case by the time Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger took charge — depending on how you define "decent." But what are the lessons? Mr. Kissinger starts out sensibly. Prevention is the best cure for guerrilla war, meaning generous programs of aid and reform. Failing pre-emption, U.S. combat troops should not be committed without a "clear understanding of the nature of the threat and of realistic objectives."

Finally, Mr. Kissinger insists that "a democracy cannot conduct a serious policy if the contending factions do not exercise some restraint in their debate." That is where the reach exceeds the grasp: Where do you draw the restraining line and who draws it, Congress or the executive?

The only answer I can see is that both, by their own behavior, must practice and thus encourage restraint. Mr. Kissinger gives no answer. But a hint as to where he thinks blame appears when he says the "united credibility gap" was a media creation, fabricated by harping on the "differences between governmental statements and what in fact happened."

He goes on: "A fairer analysis would have sought to determine what was due to genuine confusion and what was actual misrepresentation."

He has it all backward. The confusion was not the government's but that of the public and Congress — born of the government's misrepresentations. They are too plentiful to bear recall — misrepresentations all through that record about the mission of the first combat troops in Vietnam, about the numbers that would subsequently be needed, about the objective. I do not mean misstatements; I mean conscious deception. The Pentagon Papers include documents establishing artful dissembling as a matter of executive policy.

As for the differences between statements and what happened, why should promises unbacked by performance not lead legitimately to a loss of credibility? How many lights after all, were we shown at the end of how many tunnels? However honest the misjudgments, repeated progress reports that turn out to be empty are the natural breeding ground for the distrust and domestic division that Mr. Kissinger so deeply deplores.

Given the problem of conducting a war "amid such passions by himself," Mr. Kissinger argues, Mr. Nixon "should have gone to Congress early in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that, he should have liquidated the war." But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would "never forgive the appalling consequences" of such an "abdication of executive responsibility."

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right on one point: "America owes it to itself to make a fair assessment of the lessons of that tragedy," he says, but "that has not yet occurred."

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Acid Rain: Better Call In the Shrinks

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — Look at the rosters of specialists studying the acid rain problem and you will find what you might expect: biochemists, forestry scientists, meteorologists and the like. But recent political events demonstrate that they are the wrong specialists, especially those who treat reality denial and hallucinations.

The reality, after nearly a decade of scientific study, is that acid rain is killing vast tracts of forest and poisoning thousands of lakes in North America and Europe.

The hallucination, endemic among politicians, is that further scientific study will tell us something of value that we do not know. That new knowledge, they wishfully hope, will permit a low-cost, politically simple solution to a spreading ecological disaster that is rousing great concern on both continents.

There is no doubt that more research needs to be done. On that basis there is some justification for the agreement recently struck between President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney for joint research on acid rain. Still, the Canadian leader and his people got taken by that old snake oil — "more research."

Few problems would not benefit from more research. What is needed is decisive action against the well-known acid rain sources that

LETTERS

A Moral Role at Dachau

In response to "Why Reagan Truly Should Visit Dachau" (April 6):

Charles Williams Mayne's point about the American presidency being "pre-eminently a place of moral leadership" is eminently right, even if that sound maxim came from a president co-responsible for Yalta. Poles — who were the first to oppose Hitler and who became, next to the Jews and the Russians, the main victims of Nazi fury — would be grateful for an act of presidential moral leadership that the world much needs.

S. GROCHOLSKI, Hamme-Mille, Belgium.

A Noble Freeze Spurned

I was so impressed with the Soviet Union's decision unilaterally to suspend deployment of their missiles that I decided to make a similar noble gesture. I wrote to the tax authorities in my country to announce that I had decided unilaterally to renounce my right to any and all monies they owed me and to say that I hoped they would, in the same spirit, no longer demand any money from me.

Imagine my disappointment when the tax authorities accused me of trying to freeze an advantageous position, since they owed me nothing. They continued to insist that I pay my taxes. Such cynicism! I know how Mikhail Gorbachev must feel. Noble gestures just don't pay these days.

JOHN HIGGS, Paris.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

issinger is Missed he Point

Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Henry Kissinger's contribution to the current flood of ideas on the Vietnam War is noteworthy simply because it is a policy statement that has more influence on the war over a longer span. But it is still does not grasp a clear lesson has to do with the war, on public trust and the war, on congressional support.

Mr. Kissinger's strategy of attrition and gradualism, unsuited to guerrilla warfare, has been a failure. It is a failure that is not only a failure of public support, but a failure of public support. It is a failure that is not only a failure of public support, but a failure of public support.

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Will Albania's Isolation Continue After Hoxha?

By Henry Kamm

ATHENS — The death of Enver Hoxha raises to a new dimension the mystery and worries that Albania has posed to its neighbors, as well as the Western and Communist camps in general, since the end of World War II.

However, bristlingly hostile has been Albania's position toward the outside world since Mr. Hoxha became its leader. It was a consistent

NEWS ANALYSIS

stance. Greece and Yugoslavia, which border Albania, and Italy, whose boot's heel faces it across the Adriatic Sea, had a fair idea of what they were facing. Their policies toward this most uncomfortable neighbor rested on one comforting factor: Albania's hostility to the Soviet Union.

The small and mountainous Balkan nation of about three million people is aggressively isolationist, not hesitating to fire across its land or sea borders at any real or imagined intruder.

It is an unsatisfactory trading partner, paranoically suspicious of foreigners to the extent of refusing foreign credits under a provision in its constitution. It represses its ethnic minorities, particularly the Greeks, and has carried hostility to religion to the point of outlawing it.

But under Mr. Hoxha, who died Thursday aged 76, Albania's neighbors have enjoyed the certainty of having to face an unaltered and friendless country as weak and alone as it is fierce. Mr. Hoxha made his nation as hostile to the Soviet Union as it is to the West, and, since the mid-1970s, he made it an enemy also to its last remaining friend, China.

Under his brutally dictatorial rule, there was certainty that Moscow could not establish a foothold on the Adriatic, a fear that haunted Yugoslavia and gave concern to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of which Greece and Italy are members.

Mr. Hoxha's regime gradually reduced this fear as he eliminated, usually by execution, anyone suspected of being a real or potential agent of any foreign power or a potential rival to the leader. The latest and most important victim was Mehmet Shehu, the prime minister and No. 2 in power until he was killed in December 1981.

The best hopes in this region and in the West lie in the fact that the Hoxha purges, a permanent feature of his rule, may have been thorough enough to have removed any threat to the continuity of his foreign policy.

The limited international group

of "Albania watchers," analysts who rely largely on the reporting of the few embassies in Tirana — none of which have good government contacts — and close eavesdropping of the Albanian press and broadcasts, have come to believe that continuity under collegial rule is most likely.

Ramiz Alia, who as president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly is head of state, is expected to head a ruling group distinguished above all for its loyalty to the late leader and his policies.

In the last years of his rule, Mr. Hoxha had begun what appeared to be a slow but discernible process of replacing his abandoned reliance on economic cooperation with China with expanded dealings with the West. These increasing contacts were almost exclusively economic, however, and accompanied by undiminished fervor in anti-Western pronouncements.

Such gains were quietly encouraged by Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy, West Germany and France, for political as well as economic reasons. The United States, however, has never succeeded in obtaining even an indirect hearing for its occasional bids to improve relations.

Greece has opened two road border crossings to its neighbor, but their value remains symbolic because Albania welcomes almost no visitors and rarely allows its own people to travel. Albania has completed a rail link to the Yugoslav border, while Yugoslavia is working on its stretch of track, to be ready by the end of this year.

Italy has signed an expanded trade agreement and opened a ferry link, which remains a losing operation for lack of traffic.

West German diplomats and politicians have held conversations with Albanian emissaries in continuing efforts to improve relations. And while Bonn rejects Albanian demands for wartime reparations, it is ready to offer economic projects to be financed by credits.

In the months in which Mr. Hoxha's health was clearly declining and his expected death became a factor in policy planning, Western analysts had hoped that these possibilities of beneficial links with the West might tempt the future leaders of Europe's most undeveloped and poorest nation.

What the analysts feared in the outlook for post-Hoxha Albania was a possibility that rivalries might develop within the ruling group under Mr. Alia and that such contests might reopen a crack that the Soviet Union could exploit. Albania's long history of vicious internal power struggles, always settled by force, make this a realistic fear.



Singapore's government has decreed that special areas be set aside for food vendors who sell lunch to office workers.

2 Die in Racial Clashes On South African Coast

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Two men were killed in police clashes with black demonstrators around Port Elizabeth, an office has been held since 1959, when Singapore was still a British colony with limited self-rule.

A spokesman for the national police force in Pretoria said that one of the men was found dead after a black policeman fired on a mob attacking his home. The other died when police opened fire with shotguns on a group throwing stones and bottles, he said.

An economic recession has caused thousands of layoffs around Port Elizabeth, an auto manufacturing city in the eastern region of Cape Province.

Police said that additional police and the army have been mobilized into the region around Uitenhage, 10 miles (16 kilometers) inland from Port Elizabeth, where a funeral will be held Saturday for at least 19 black marchers who were shot to death by policemen on March 21.

The funeral in the black township of Kwanobuhle is expected to be the largest in recent years for victims of the struggle against white-minority rule.

After the shootings provoked an international outcry and local unrest, the South African government ordered a judicial inquiry into why police opened fire on the marchers.

Survivors said the police fired no warning shots before shooting into the crowd of more than 3,000 blacks marching toward Uitenhage.

Singapore Adjusts to 'Multiparty' Rule

Televised Parliamentary Debate May Be an Eye-Opener

By Barbara Crosser

SINGAPORE — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has made politics interesting again in Singapore, although probably not in a way he intended.

Mr. Lee, who called an election in December after staging a series of events celebrating the accomplishments of his People's Action Party in its 25 years in power, discovered when the ballots were counted that many voters took a different view of a quarter-century of one-party dominance. Two opposition candidates won seats and the ruling party's majorities were cut in many other constituencies.

In any other country with a parliamentary system, a sweep of all but two seats of the 79 in the legislature might have been thought a resounding victory, but not in Singapore.

"Mr. Lee Kuan Yew's reaction was that it was a complete defeat for the PAP," said J.B. Jeyaretnam, one of the two opposition members elected.

In his initial response, Mr. Lee, 61, shocked Singaporeans by publicly suggesting that multiparty democracy might not be the best system for this nation. He already had indicated that this would be his last term as prime minister, an office he has held since 1959, when Singapore was still a British colony with limited self-rule.

The people responded with their own views of what lessons needed to be drawn from the election, prime among them that the ruling party had lost touch with the grass roots.

The People's Action Party, with

younger men now in leadership positions, began to make some changes at the local level. Mr. Jeyaretnam calls them "lip service."

"The old boy is still very much in charge," he said. "New revenue measures they have proposed were ideal measures for discussion. Was there any discussion? Not at all."

Mr. Lee recently added fuel to the debate on Singapore's future with a sustained attack in Parliament on "Western" values, under whose umbrella he lumped birth-control pills, U.S. libel suits and Indian political practices.

The prime minister, a British-educated barrister who once called himself Harry Lee, has drawn closer in recent public statements to a strong belief in traditional Chinese values. In March, he told Parliament that Singapore's political system had been a success because its people were overwhelmingly ethnic Chinese.

"Had the mix in Singapore been different," he said, "had it been 75 percent Indians, 15 percent Malays and the rest Chinese, it would not have worked."

Singaporeans can now watch outbursts from their prime minister and his equally scrappy colleagues on television. Live broadcasts from Parliament began a few weeks ago.

"This has been a traumatic eye-opener to all Singaporeans," said Chiam See Tong, the other opposition member of Parliament. "Hawkers, taxi drivers, factory workers hadn't got a clue what Parliament is. They think it is like a court where everything is solemn, the debate serious."

Now, Singaporeans will get a chance to see how "the government goes out of its way to ridicule us, using half-truths, untruths and lies," he said. "They will see who is right and who is wrong."

One of Parliament's more hotly debated issues this year has been the government's entry into the romance business.

Alarmed that graduate women were not getting married, the government set up a "social development" unit to help foster romance. The government suggested that men with university degrees were rejecting intelligent women in favor of more docile and physically attractive uneducated women, a frame of mind that Mr. Lee called appropriate only for "agricultural" societies.

The government has strenuously defended its matchmaking office against those who suggest that it is still another case of social engineering intended to reshape society. A previous measure, which would have given preference in getting into the better schools to children of women with degrees, came under fire and was scrapped.

Many educated Singaporean women say they have no intention of marrying in a hurry, if at all, because the society is still far from enlightened in its treatment of them.

A young man, a successful professional who lives in Singapore's widening jet-set circles, said about relationships between the sexes here: "Men are much more liberal now. Most of my friends allow their wives to go out and take tea alone with their friends."



J.B. Jeyaretnam

In a place where in one generation a whole nation has moved from Third World poverty to high-rise affluence, there are bound to be a few corners unwept by the whirlwinds of progress. Sooner or later, the government finds those.

There have been anti-spitting and pro-civility campaigns. Street vendors have been herded into malls.

Now the push is on to make Singapore a "cashless" society, where wages will no longer be paid in currency and most family financial transactions will be computerized, with people relying on bank cards.

Sudan Cabinet Proposed to Military

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

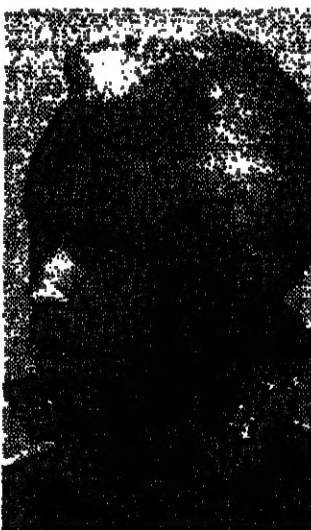
KHARTOUM, Sudan — Sudan's new military rulers have agreed to return the country to civilian rule after a one-year transition period, according to representatives of unions and political parties.

The representatives met Friday with the military council and said they proposed formation of an apolitical caretaker cabinet to administer the country while the military rules during the transition.

Sudan, Africa's largest country in area, has not been ruled by civilians since 1969 when Major General Gaafar Nimeiri, who was overthrown last weekend, seized power.

The 15-member military council now running the country is led by General Abdul Rahman Swaraddah, who led the coup. The council is to retain its hold on ultimate power during the transition period with the cabinet administering its policies.

The Sudanese authorities also said Friday that they had arrested or detained a total of 36 officials from the Nimeiri regime, the Egyptian



Abdul Rahman Swaraddah

tian Middle East News Agency reported from Khartoum.

The agency quoted the Sudanese prison director, General Ahmed Hassan, as saying that 4,443 people had been released from prisons in Khartoum, including 371 described as political detainees, since the coup.

Earlier reports said those arrested included General Nimeiri's two vice presidents, General Omar Tayib and General Joseph Lagu, as well as the former president's brother, Mustapha Nimeiri, and his sister-in-law, Fatma Khalil.

Sudan continued its gradual return to normal Friday with the reopening of Khartoum's airport to all scheduled flights. All international flights to Sudan had been stopped last week by a general strike that led to General Nimeiri's overthrow.

A spokesman for the grouping of unions and parties said they representatives presented a suggested cabinet list at a meeting with members of the military council Friday. He refused to name the proposed cabinet members.

The civilian negotiators disclosed Thursday night that the

council had accepted their demand that the transition be limited to a year and that the caretaker cabinet during this period consist of civilians with only one military member, who would be the defense minister.

Unions and parties "are proposing to the military council a cabinet composed of civilians with no political affiliations," said the spokesman, who requested anonymity.

"This was agreed by the unions and the parties because we all realize that the caretaker government has very serious problems to tackle, and the absence of any differences on political ideology will make their job slightly easier during the transitional period," the spokesman said.

After the transition, he said, the unions and parties expect democratic elections leading to full civilian rule.

General Nimeiri named General Swaraddah commander-in-chief and defense minister on March 18, a few days before he left on his last trip as president. The coup occurred while the president, who had ruled Sudan for 16 years, was returning from a U.S. visit. General Nimeiri has been in Egypt since the coup. (AP, UPI, AFP)

Portuguese Economist Dies in Car Bomb Blast

The Associated Press

OPORTO, Portugal — A Portuguese economist, José Gomes Martins, was killed Friday when a bomb exploded as he got into his car in this northern Portuguese city, police said. Investigators said they suspected that the car had been booby-trapped, but no further details were immediately available.

A bomb blast Wednesday ripped through a government housing office here, causing extensive damage but no injuries. A little-known movement called the Autonomous Revolutionary Groups said it carried out the attack to protest government plans to lift a 50-year rent freeze.

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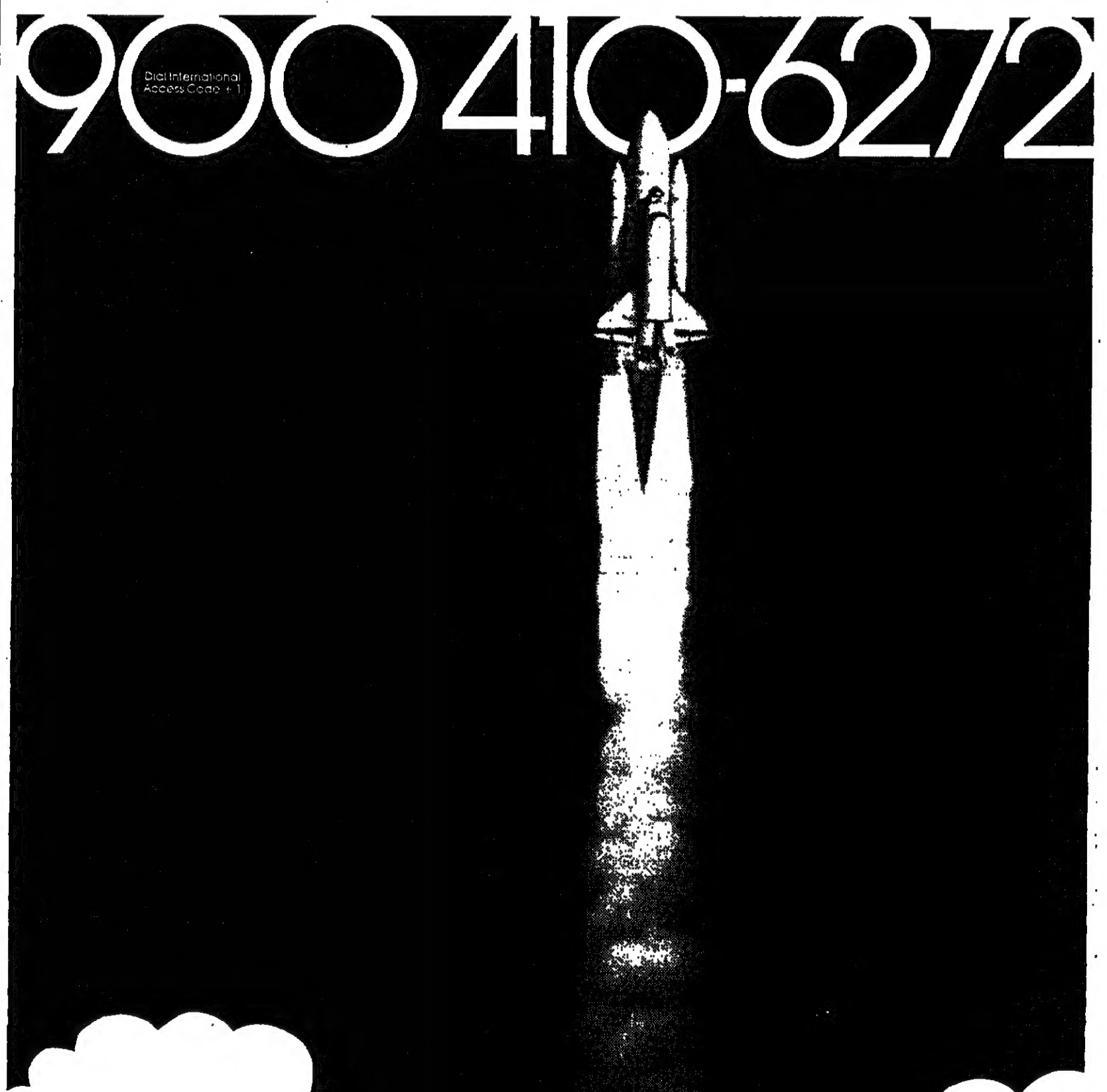
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ARTS / LEISURE

At the Whitney: Zap, Flash and Strange Sweetness

By Paul Richard
Washington Post Service
NEW YORK — The Whitney Biennial Exhibition is the Bloomingdale's of the art world. Manhattan's fashionable, fast and sometimes naughty-naughty, it is just the right exhibit for the out-of-town consumer.

The show won't be a hit. The Biennials never are. In the higher reaches of the New York art world, everybody gapes at these committee-chosen shows — everyone gapes, but everyone goes. This year's show will be condemned for being too much fun.

It has puns by Jasper Johns. It has lots of shiny Cibachromes. It doesn't have a single work by Keith Haring, Robert Longo, Robert Morris, Jean Michel Basquiat or Julian Schnabel. But it has Sherrie Levine's intentional and shameless plagiarisms. This year she is ripping off the post-revolutionary Russians. It has black light in the toilets, and neat-o toys with motors. Out on Madison Avenue it has a wind-activated sound piece that moans and bleeps and twangs.

This year's Biennial pretends to be a qualitative overview of current art activity in America. But it isn't really. It's a local art show. Two-thirds of its 84 artists live in the neighborhood.

Many of its fastest works — say, Cindy Sherman's big photos of herself — zap you at first glance. That high speed is intentional. Barbara Kruger's odd juxtaposed photographs with text ("When I hear the word culture I take out my checkbook") are meant to be as fast as ads. So are Jenny Holzer's maxims — "Lack of charisma can be fatal" — which flash by in moving lights just like the headlines that one has read high above Times Square.

The one thing wrong with flash is that it ends in burnout. You've got to feel compassion for Cindy Sherman's fans, for her explicators, imitators, and especially for her buyers. Victims of chic art are like victims of chic clothing. Think of all those art fashion victims who after buying Op Art and Photo-Realist images of motorcycle pagodas, is as much fun as one's first

again to make room for Sherman's photographs.

New New York art, for 40 years, has zapped us at first glance. The huge, wall-eating paintings of the Abstract Expressionists zapped us. Claes Oldenburg's floorboards zapped us. New Yorkers zapped us daily by the scribbles on their subway cars. The Whitney show is full of zapping, as you might expect. But its zaps are strangely sweet.

This show is full of the happy colors you might put in the children's room. It's got a little impishness, true, but that's to be expected — in punked-up and graffiti-sprayed fashionable Manhattan.

Kenny Scharf's black-light decorations, all over the bathrooms, are like the decorations at the senior prom. (The Whitney did not have the guts to let him spray-paint the toilet stalls; they pasted paper to the walls.) John Kessler's "Visions of China," with its motors and its light tricks, its fake bonsais and bamboo leaves and miniature pagodas, is as much fun as one's first

childhood visit to a Chinese restaurant.

Consider Jasper Johns. Remember how he boggled the best minds in the art world with the unexpected blankness of his targets, numbers, flags? That was 30 years ago. Look what he's got here.

Paintings full of jokes, self-parodies, double entendres, puns and easy-to-read clues. Who has the best-known smile in the history of painting? The Mona Lisa. Who is the best-known dealer in Manhattan? Leo Castelli. Both their faces show up in Johns' "Racing Thoughts" (1983).

Puns, juxtapositions and various mind-stretching conjunctions are used by many of the painters in the show.

This is David Salle's major gimmick. In the handsome picture that he calls "The Disappearance of the Booming Voice," he puts a badly drawn pornographic drawing next to a group of dowds whose ends he has painted green. Had they been separated, they would not have made this show, but together they look chic.

At the center of a happy-go-

lucky, rather toylike assemblage by Rodney Alan Greenblatt is a kind of twisting pedestal that bears Walt Disney's name. And not only Disney's. It also mentions Gertrude Stein, Mary Tyler Moore, Babe Ruth, Copernicus and Picasso. The reference to Picasso is immediately caught, like a perfectly thrown forward pass, by the Jo Anne Carson paintings displayed across the room. Carson, a Chicagoan, makes witty, three-dimensional, tightly worked-out pictures that pay homage to the early 20th-century paintings of Braque, de Chirico, Picasso. The screaming horse from Guernica, a Paris café table, a wine glass and a zebra appear in her "Tomfoolery." Picasso, as the Minotaur, and the towers of de Chirico, and a cubist mandolin have cameo roles to play in her "The Amazed Man."

The 1985 exhibit, despite its easy entertainments, does include some works of substance. Its sculptures — by Jill Giegerich, Mel Kendrick, John Newman, Ned Smyth, Robert Therrien and especially James Suris — are particularly fine. It is perhaps worth noting that there is little new about them.

Only a small number of the painters represented can withstand the competition. Eric Fischl is one of them. His "Portrait of the Artist as an Old Man," with its evocations of Vincent van Gogh and Francis Bacon, and his "The Power of Rock and Roll," with its naked dancing child happily ignoring the Rietveld chair before him and the Warhol on the wall, are sexy, searing paintings not easy to forget. Doug Anderson of Boston, Ed Paschke of Chicago and Elizabeth Murray of New York are also serious painters who lend needed weight to this often giddy show.

It was chosen, collectively, by six Whitney curators — Richard Armstrong, John G. Hanhardt, Barbara Haskell, Richard Marshall, Lisa Phillips and Patterson Sims. They suggest that Minimalism may be due for a revival, but the Minimalist objects they have chosen — boxes by Donald Judd and eggs by Robert Mangold — leave one full of doubts.

The Biennial runs through June 2.



An array of Claes Oldenburgs at the Los Angeles "Temporary Contemporary."

'Temporary Contemporary' Offers A Sample of Museum's Grand Design

By John Russell

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — That a museum of contemporary art should open in a former police maintenance garage in the section of Los Angeles known as Little Tokyo was matter for amazement. That the temporary quarters of the Museum of Contemporary Art should open on time — in November 1983 — and without apparent effort was more remarkable still. As designed by Frank Gehry, the "Temporary Contemporary" was no mere ad hoc hangar but a place among spaces, all set to embrace whatever princess came round the corner.

Yet not everyone forecast a long and happy life for the Temporary Contemporary. There was no permanent collection. Little Tokyo was not exactly on the main drag. The Los Angeles County Museum had commissioned a new wing from Hardy, Holzman & Pfeiffer

that was intended to take up the slack in its coverage of contemporary art. It was one thing to open the Temporary Contemporary, and quite another to keep up the requisite level of energy, let alone the level of the bank account.

But, not much more than a year later, the Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art looks to be in very good shape. The Temporary Contemporary has brought new life to an entire neighborhood and there are plans for it to stay open as an exhibition space after completion of the permanent museum.

That building, designed by the Japanese architect Arata Isozaki, who was one of the people considered to design the new Getty complex, is going up on schedule on Bunker Hill. MOCA, as it is customarily called, has begun to build its permanent collection in strength.

Above all, MOCA has a constituency. More than 250,000 people have visited the Temporary Contemporary. There are 16,000 people who pay \$35 a head for annual membership. The endowment is pushing the \$15-million mark.

William F. Kieschnick, president of Atlantic Richfield Co. and chairman of MOCA, has in more senses than one the touch of gold when it comes to the museum's affairs. Nor did it hurt that the J. Paul Getty Trust not long ago gave MOCA a grant of \$3 million.

The current situation of MOCA, whose director is Richard Koshalek, is summed up in an exhibition that opened Feb. 13. The immediate attraction of the show is the group of 80 major works from the collection of Count and Countess Giuseppe Panza di Biumo, acquired by the museum in 1984 for \$9 million, payable over 11 years. Impressive in itself, the purchase is indicative of the general policy MOCA intends to follow. Where other museums get a bit of this and a bit of that, as best they can, it is the grand design of MOCA that, like the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam and the Saatchi collection in London, it should concentrate on a relatively small number of artists and collect them in depth.

What we can see of the Panzas' collection, at MOCA through Sept. 29, speaks well for their judgment, which was applied to work not yet hallowed by time. Put together between 1956 and 1963, the group includes work by Mark Rothko, Franz Kline, Robert Rauschenberg, Roy Lichtenstein, Claes Oldenburg, James Rosenquist, and George Segal, among Americans, and by Jean Fautrier and Antoni Tàpies, among Europeans.

The sight of 12 major paintings made by Kline from 1953 to 1961 might cause certain ideas to be re-adjusted. The sight of 12 paintings by Rauschenberg, from 1955 to 1961, will also come as a revelation to visitors who know these works only from reproduction, if at all. (Even the owners had not seen them for 10 years, and they have never been exhibited together.) The many little works made by Oldenburg at the time of his celebrated store-show are more famil-

iar from recent exhibitions, but here again the concentration in time (1961-1962) and in number, (16 in all) provides a total and immediate immersion.

Dated 1953 to 1960, the seven large paintings by Rothko are the earliest American works in the show. They speak for a period when terminal melancholy had not yet begun to eat away at the artist, and in the finely adjusted light of the Temporary Contemporary they come across with an almost scrupulous radiance. The Lichtensteins — a smaller, tauter group — all come from 1962, and they include such key works as "Cézanne," "Desk Calendar," and "Meat." After almost 25 years, these paintings have a spare, blunt, uncompromising quality that has lost none of its impact.

Rosenquist is represented by eight large paintings, done between 1960 and 1964. The landscape called "Capillary Action" and the phantasmatic sky-piece called "Noon" should revise the opinions even of those who have long looked hard at Rosenquist. Finally, there are two sculptures from the period when Segal was pioneering the Edward Hopper look and the Edward Hopper subject matter in a medium peculiar to himself. His "Sunbather on Rooftop" is so much a New York scene that it ranks as an ethnic curiosity in a state where sunbathing is a fact of life rather than a pleasure to be snatched in conditions of no matter what discomfort. But Segal has his place in any portrait of that particular decade, and the group as a whole gives a firmer, more concentrated grounding in its moment of time than can be found on permanent exhibition in any other American museum.

Of the two European painters included, Fautrier will be unfamiliar to most visitors under 60. Shortly after World War II he had a great name in Paris for paintings (two of them represented at MOCA) that were supposedly inspired by the plight of the French men and women who were taken as hostages by the Nazis and in many cases were brutalized and killed. To me, Fautrier's use of the title "Hostages" always seemed exploitative. It called above all for a greater weight and poignancy of statement, than was forthcoming in his amiable smears of oil paint on paper. Count Panza does not agree; Fautrier was the first artist he ever collected, and he sees "Hostages" as valid images of "life broken by the violence of the war."

The policy of representation in death pays off well in the group of 14 big works by the Spanish painter Antoni Tàpies. Dated between 1955 and 1959, these speak for the years in which Tàpies looked like the great new young painter for whom all Europe was hoping. Time has not confirmed that judgment, but this group has in its textures just enough of bullet hole and prison wall, and in its demeanor just enough of ancestral tradition, to make us see why Tàpies seemed to embody both an idea of Spanish dignity and a discreet loathing of the Franco regime.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Subway Surrealism and Canine Fortitude

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — All that glitters in Luc Besson's latest long-distance "Subway" is the brilliant director's vision of the world of underground traffic in a haunting, surrealistic, and sometimes grotesque manner.

MOVIE MARQUEE

Picture classics as "Les Enfants du Paradis" with its picturesque reproduction of the Boulevard du Crime in the 1940s and Joseph Losey's "Mr. Klein" with its stark portrait of Paris under Nazi occupation.

When the New Wave came in, Besson, scoring its blunt documentary insistence, left for Hollywood to create the settings for the films of Billy Wilder, Orson Welles, Fred Zinnemann and John Huston. On the retreat of the New Wave he returned to France and has been a cinematic asset here ever since.

"Subway" is as bold as brass in its defiance of plausibility, but once on its breathless way, who cares? Its preposterous rigmarole springs from a poor little rich heroine living in a bleached-blond bungalow, played by Christophe Lambert, to her flat. He robs her safe and makes off with the loot to scamper and battle in underground stations for the ensuing hour and a half.

The Metro stops have been constructed by Besson as forbidding, surrealistic visions, the background of an expressionistic drama. The awesome settings are peopled with an assortment of creeps given to sinister grinning. The only member of the company who shows any constraint is José Otero as locomotive engineer smiling blandly from his cabin at the continuous uproar. Even Isabelle Adjani as the leading lady, once below street level, succumbs to the face-making fever and distorts her features in "registering" surprise, fear, disgust and affection.

A film of extraordinary quality from Japan, "Antarctica," has enjoyed a popularity that has surpassed all attendance records there.

It is based on reports of a scientific expedition to the antarctic wastelands a few years ago. An outpost was set up in the snowy no-man's-land as a permanent headquarters, and when the initial explorers were recalled a second team was scheduled to replace them. Severe weather made water and air transport impossible, the replacement group turned back and the project was temporarily abandoned. The sled dogs, trained and brought to the outpost by the initial team, were left behind, and it is their fate that the film treats.

Most of the animals died of exposure, starvation and mishaps during the long wait; only a sturdy dog survived. The fortitude of the pack faced with extermination in the hostile winds, their search for food — a graphic episode is their

battle with the seals — their meanderings in the region and their returns to the camp in hope of finding their quondam masters compose a moving saga. The mood is that of a tale by Jack London, and Koreyoshi Kurahara's direction communicates the cruelty and pathos of the story to powerful dramatic effect against the savage scene captured by photography of rare beauty. There is an excellent commentary in French by Robert Hossein.

In "Les Spécialistes," Patrice Leconte boisterous composition, we encounter a yegg who — with a disguised police detective as his companion — evades the law by a series of gymnastic feats. The absconding pair scale mountains, cling from perilous cliffs and plunge into waterfalls. As a spectacular climax the detective drives a gigantic tractor-trailer, smashing to smithereens a whole garage of autos.

The robbery of a gambling establishment with explanations of all its intricate details is clapping and silly artifice that has been through the movie mills too often.

Bernard Giraudeau and Gérard Lanvin are the acrobats of Leconte's daredevil exhibition.

recounted with a minimum of dialogue, quickly, neatly and with cinematic flair with a catch theme song. It was immediately an international success.

Instead of following his triumph with something equally simple, he soon decided to turn exceedingly solemn and "literary." It may have been the auteur theory — the notion that every director must write his own material and dialogue. Before long he was turning out swollen films crowded with characters that had the air of television soap operas transferred to the large screen.

His latest try in this genre is "Parité, Révérité," and it is by no means the most boring of the lot nor does it match in extended running time the one about the fortunes of a family for three generations, although it moves from the present to the Nazi occupation era. As is his recent work, it contains many stars — among them Annie Girardot, Jean-Louis Trintignant, Michel Piccoli and Françoise Fabian — and Rachmaninoff is plugged in to lend it total grandeur.

But these elephantine exploits fail to reveal Leconte's genuine talent as a cinéaste. The smaller form is his métier and he should engage an experienced dramatist to collaborate on his scripts, for the auteur theory succeeds only if the author is a seasoned playwright.

"Le Thé à la menthe" of Abdelkrim Bahoui has novel charm and



Adjani in the Métro.

humor that are bringing it considerable success. It is a milieu sketch, but sufficiently diverting to hold the attention for 90 minutes. Set in the Algerian ghetto of Paris, the Barbès district, it tells of a young man, come from Algeria in a search of fortune and become a petty thief. He writes to his mother of the great things he is accomplishing in the French capital. She comes to Paris to discover the emptiness of his boasting and gets him on a homeward-bound plane. Its direction and acting have an appealing sincerity that is winning it audiences.

Exhibition Explores Disturbing Visions In Art Works Done by Mental Patients

By Sharon Cohen

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — The hand is open and upright. It looks realistic except for one thing: the human eye staring out from atop the middle finger.

The drawing is more than 50 years old. Only one fact is known about the artist: He was insane. The untitled work by Berthold L. — or L. Berthold, not even his name is certain — is one of about 370 pieces of art created from 1890 to 1920 by patients in European asylums and being shown for the first time in the United States.

They are creations of fantasy and fear, magical visions of monsters and imaginary kingdoms and more mundane drawings of soldiers and saints.

The people behind the works, gathered around 1920 primarily by Dr. Hans Prinzhorn of the University of Heidelberg Psychiatric Clinic, had a common bond.

"They had to perceive themselves as... being acted upon by outside forces they can't control," said Reinhold Heller, acting director of the University of Chicago's Smart Gallery, where the art is displayed.

The prisoner motif is ever-present: drawings of barred windows, people in hospital beds and stern guards. One untitled picture shows thousands of tiny crosses over an outline of plates and a spoon, a

manic repetition that "reflects the monotony of their life," Heller said.

In other works, however, he said it would be difficult to determine that the artists were mentally disturbed. Most were diagnosed as schizophrenic.

"In terms of technique and quality, there's nothing to keep it from becoming classified as art," Heller said, noting that Pablo Picasso and Max Ernst, among others, were impressed and influenced by some of these works.

The exhibit will move to the Cornell University Art Museum in New York after it closes here April 21. It includes drawings, paintings, sculptures and textiles from Switzerland, West Germany, Austria and the Netherlands.

Some were done on paper bags, orange wrappers, tissue paper, scraps of wood, bread or whatever the patients could scrounge.

"The Art of the Insane: Selected Works from the Prinzhorn Collection" is part of 5,000 objects collected by Prinzhorn, an art historian and physician in the 1920s. Little is known about many of the patients. Few had any artistic training.

Though most were labeled schizophrenic, "you can't diagnose illness from looking at the art," said Harry Trosman, professor of psychiatry at the university.

Because schizophrenics lose the ability to differentiate between themselves and the outside world, Trosman said, some works depict "a lot of bodily distortion" or half-human, half-animal beasts that could be "representations of forces within one's self."

One painting by Franz Karl Bühler, a metalsmith known as Pohl, shows a Minotaur-like creature with a human face, big eyes and horns on the top of his head.

entering a parlor with three butterflies and a dog.

Sexual images, pictures of saints and imaginary kingdoms — believed to be an attempt by patients to create order in their lives — are other common themes.

"Some schizophrenics believe they are saviors or have religious missions to perform," Trosman said.

Images that reflect sexual longing or obsessions are not unusual in a life of confinement, Heller said.

"In the art of the insane, one finds the capacity to release oneself from social constraints," said Heller, chairman of the university's art department.

Still, Heller said, most of these patients, who probably would be on a light medication today, had a sense of what was going in the world.

"Much of the motifs of mentally ill people reflected popular thought," he said, "but they tended to take them to extremes."

Kool Festival to Feature Traditional Jazz, Blues

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Traditional and modern jazz, along with a dose of blues and special tributes, will be featured at this year's Kool Jazz Festival in New York, June 21-30.

Avant-garde, modern and fusion jazz stars such as Chick Corea, Stanley Clarke, Jeff Lorber, Bob James, Steps Ahead, Free Flight and David Murray will appear. There will be a Young New Orleans program, starring Wynton Marsalis, the Terence Blanchard-Donald Harrison Quintet and the Dirty Dozen Brass Band. Rhythm and blues fans can hear Ray Charles, Johnny Otis, Etta James and John Mayall.

SOURN MELIKIAN

now encompasses the most rarefied aspects of art, previously of interest only to a handful of specialists.

The new interest is increasingly making itself felt in the media where art is becoming news and has left a deep imprint on publishing.

A new generation of art books has sprung up. The '60s were given to broad generalities — such as "Flemish Painting" or "Islamic Art." The '80s are the age of narrow focusing. The auction houses have been the spearhead of the new trend, with Sotheby's taking the lead and spawning a new publishing house, Philip Wilson Publishers. It is bringing out titles that would have been unthinkable in

commercial publishing before 1980.

A typical instance is "Deccani Painting" by Mark Zborowski. The lavishly illustrated book covers the school of miniature painting on paper that developed in the Islamic and Hindu circles of the central Indian region under the impact of Iranian cultural influence. The book is a rewrite of a doctoral dissertation, hence the joint participation of Philip Wilson Publishers and the University of California.

Last year, Philip Wilson, the son of the late Peter Wilson, the man who built Sotheby's into a world giant, went one step further in the way of rarified scholarly publishing. He published the catalogue raisonné of Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza's collection of Renaissance and Baroque objects d'art. The authors are Anna Somers Cocks, an assistant keeper at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and Charles Truman, formerly attached to the museum and now an expert for Sotheby's competitor, Christie's.

Next year, Wilson will be taking an even bigger plunge — the integral publication of the Chinese porcelain collections in the Topkapı palace in Istanbul. These are major collections. In some areas such as Ming blue and white, they provide, together with the collections in the Tehran museum, much of the dating evidence that has allowed modern scholars to build up chronological charts. Many pieces are of stunning beauty. But no publisher would have dreamed of giving the collections of one museum three volumes, with 4,500 plates, to be priced as a set at \$695.

The movement toward highly sophisticated art publishing is now spreading to the Middle East. In Kuwait, two young businessmen, Harvard-trained Samir al Khannashet and Usama al Kauli, inspired by the hobby of a collector friend, Jassem al Humayzi, set up a publishing company called TRL. Its purpose is to produce the most raffish class of art books — fascicles in an area of the world where the idea is totally new.

Their first experiment was with a printed volume of the early 19th-century "Antiquities of Spain," which is an illustrated account of Arab monuments in Spain as they stood 150 years ago. For their second attempt, they will publish in May a facsimile of a 14th-century Arab manuscript from Syria illustrated with 30 miniatures, a reprint of the unobtainable English translation and commentary by a 19th-century scholar printed in London in 1851. It will be accompanied by an essay by a contemporary scholar on the nature and development of Arab painting, with a tentative explanation of its mysterious demise around 1400.

They say that interest in art — not just Arab art — is awakening

fast in the region, adding that their potential readership is as large in the Arab world as in Western circles interested in Arab literature and art. The text, called the Sulwan al Muta fi Uduwan al Aiba, is a literary masterpiece much admired in past centuries.

The spreading of highly sophisticated art publishing is not the only indication of the internationalization of the new art awareness.

Evidence of the trend is provided by the spectacular transformation of the monthly color magazine produced for one of the leading international airlines, the Swissair Gazette. In September 1983, the magazine abruptly shifted focus from travel topics in a light fashion to a more serious tone. That month, the entire issue was devoted to metallurgy and printing techniques in ancient China. The articles carried the signatures of respected scholars, Professor Gerhard Bayer of Zurich, a specialist in ceramic techniques, and of various sinologists. The emphasis was on artistic illustrations: a Ting-yao porcelain bowl with exquisite ivory glaze in the Percival David Foundation in London, Buddhist paintings recovered from the Tun-huang caves now in the British Museum, and so on.

The November issue dealt with African textiles, December covered the early stages of Italian opera. Throughout 1984, the emphasis was definitely on the arts, with some spectacularly fine issues such as the one covering Sicily, from architecture in ancient Greek times to the Sicilian school of poetry, including an excursus into Arab culture at the Norman court.

In 1985, a brilliant issue on Pre-Columbian America with texts and photographs by the Swiss author Hans Stierlin inaugurated the year. In May, Swissair Gazette will have

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Being a state lottery, the Sueddeutsche Klassenlotterie (South German State Lottery) can offer these extraordinary odds with large prize money. Besides the Jackpots, as shown right, the middle-class prizes range from DM 5,000 to DM 80,000. Of course not to mention the numerous amount of smaller prizes. That is why its participants come from all corners of the globe.

Join the group. Within each lottery, almost half the ticket numbers are drawn for prize money.

If coupon is missing, write for information.

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I'll join the lottery!

For all classes of the 77. Sueddeutsche Klassenlotterie, Starting May 11, 1985 through November 2, 1985

Please fill in number of tickets you want to order.

	DM	or US\$*	or £*
1/1 ticket	747.00	• 229.85	• 210.45
1/2 ticket	387.00	• 119.10	• 108.05
1/4 ticket	207.00	• 63.70	• 58.35

* US \$ and £ prices are subject to rate of exchange. Prices cover all 6 classes and include airmail postage and winning list charges. No additional charges.

Rate of exchange: Feb. 1985

VALID ONLY WHERE LEGAL "NOT AVAILABLE TO RESIDENTS OF SINGAPORE"

COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

15th BASTILLE JUNK FAIR

April 18 - 28, 1985

PLACE D'ITALIE

Square de Choisy

PARIS

Dealers days April 16 and 17
250 exhibitors

Monastery Replica Provides Aura of Tibet on Staten Island

By Rick Hampson

NEW YORK — Jacqueline Klaber, who had never been to Asia, decided to build a replica of a Tibetan Buddhist monastery to house her Tibetan art collection.

She knew the kind of site she wanted: hilly, isolated, tranquil.

She found it on Staten Island. "She wanted to create a totally self-contained Tibetan environment here on Lighthouse Hill," said Rod Preiss, assistant director of the museum Klaber founded.

The Jacques Marchais Center for Tibetan Art is believed to be the only museum in the Western Hemisphere devoted to Tibetan art.

Klaber, who used the name Jacques Marchais, "was planning to go to Tibet herself, but she wanted to establish this museum first," Preiss said. However, she died in 1948 at 56, six months after her museum was finished.

The center's buildings, terrace and garden sit on the side of a steep hill, isolated from the rest of its residential neighborhood by stone walls and thick foliage. The complex offers a view, framed by pines, of lower New York Harbor.

Klaber endowed her monastery with everything Tibetan — from orange trees to dogs, including a huge mastiff and a tiny Lhasa Apso. The grounds contain statues of Buddha, as well as figures of elephants, carp and baboons. There is a lotus pond and several

al monastic meditation cells.

The museum's centerpiece is its replica of a Buddhist temple, or gompas, a square stone building supported by four interior columns that symbolize the four directions.

Inside, light streams down from a cupola. One wall forms a four-sided altar for displaying numerous sacred objects, such as prayer wheels and gilded staves of multi-limbed religious figures.

They say that interest in art — not just Arab art — is awakening

AUCTION SALES

Highly Important Paintings by Old Masters From an American Private Collection

Auction to be held on Thursday, May 9 at 7 p.m.

in our galleries at

502 Park Avenue in New York.

A Special Viewing of a selection of the paintings

will be held at Christie's in London,

8 King Street, St. James's

from April 12 through April 16.

The entire collection will be on view

at Christie's in New York

from April 20 through April 24

and also May 3 until noon on May 9, 1985.

For further information, please contact Ian Kennedy

in New York at 212/546-1177

or Simon Dickinson in London at 01/839-9060.



CHRISTIE'S



BUCCIATTI

4 Place Vendôme
Paris 1^{er} Tél. 260.12.12

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Univis	212.25	209.25	209.25	+1 1/2	
Amgen	120.00	118.00	118.00	+1 1/2	
Amgen	120.00	118.00	118.00	+1 1/2	
Amgen	120.00	118.00	118.00	+1 1/2	
Amgen	120.00	118.00	118.00	+1 1/2	
Amgen	120.00	118.00	118.00	+1 1/2	
Amgen	120.00	118.00	118.00	+1 1/2	
Amgen	120.00	118.00	118.00	+1 1/2	
Amgen	120.00	118.00	118.00	+1 1/2	
Amgen	120.00	118.00	118.00	+1 1/2	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	2624.00	2620.00	2620.00	+1.00	
Trans	2624.00	2620.00	2620.00	+1.00	
Util	2624.00	2620.00	2620.00	+1.00	
Comp	2624.00	2620.00	2620.00	+1.00	
NYSE	2624.00	2620.00	2620.00	+1.00	
NYSE	2624.00	2620.00	2620.00	+1.00	

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.	
104.74	104.35	104.35	104.35	+0.00	
104.74	104.35	104.35	104.35	+0.00	
104.74	104.35	104.35	104.35	+0.00	
104.74	104.35	104.35	104.35	+0.00	
104.74	104.35	104.35	104.35	+0.00	

NYSE Diaries					
Close	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low	
104.74	104.35	+0.00	104.74	104.35	
104.74	104.35	+0.00	104.74	104.35	
104.74	104.35	+0.00	104.74	104.35	
104.74	104.35	+0.00	104.74	104.35	
104.74	104.35	+0.00	104.74	104.35	

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.	
104.74	104.35	104.35	104.35	+0.00	
104.74	104.35	104.35	104.35	+0.00	
104.74	104.35	104.35	104.35	+0.00	
104.74	104.35	104.35	104.35	+0.00	
104.74	104.35	104.35	104.35	+0.00	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sell	Chg.	High	Low	
104.74	104.35	+0.00	104.74	104.35	
104.74	104.35	+0.00	104.74	104.35	
104.74	104.35	+0.00	104.74	104.35	
104.74	104.35	+0.00	104.74	104.35	
104.74	104.35	+0.00	104.74	104.35	

Vol. of 4 P.M. 104,228,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 103,360,000
Prev. consolidated vol. 126,645,100

Tables include the nationwide prices to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries					
Close	Prev.	Chg.	High	Low	
104.74	104.35	+0.00	104.74	104.35	
104.74	104.35	+0.00	104.74	104.35	
104.74	104.35	+0.00	104.74	104.35	
104.74	104.35	+0.00	104.74	104.35	
104.74	104.35	+0.00	104.74	104.35	

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.	
104.74	104.35	104.35	104.35	+0.00	
104.74	104.35	104.35	104.35	+0.00	
104.74	104.35	104.35	104.35	+0.00	
104.74	104.35	104.35	104.35	+0.00	
104.74	104.35	104.35	104.35	+0.00	

NASDAQ Index					
Week	Year	Open	Close	Chg.	
204.25	204.25	204.25	204.25	+0.00	
204.25	204.25	204.25	204.25	+0.00	
204.25	204.25	204.25	204.25	+0.00	
204.25	204.25	204.25	204.25	+0.00	
204.25	204.25	204.25	204.25	+0.00	

AMEX Sales					
4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	Chg.	High	Low	
104.74	104.35	+0.00	104.74	104.35	
104.74	104.35	+0.00	104.74	104.35	
104.74	104.35	+0.00	104.74	104.35	
104.74	104.35	+0.00	104.74	104.35	
104.74	104.35	+0.00	104.74	104.35	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
BAT	212.25	209.25	209.25	+1 1/2	
Amgen	120.00	118.00	118.00	+1 1/2	
Amgen	120.00	118.00	118.00	+1 1/2	
Amgen	120.00	118.00	118.00	+1 1/2	
Amgen	120.00	118.00	118.00	+1 1/2	
Amgen	120.00	118.00	118.00	+1 1/2	

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.	
104.74	104.35	104.35	104.35	+0.00	
104.74	104.35	104.35	104.35	+0.00	
104.74	104.35	104.35	104.35	+0.00	
104.74	104.35	104.35	104.35	+0.00	
104.74	104.35	104.35	104.35	+0.00	

NYSE Up in Active Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices were slightly higher at the close of the New York Stock Exchange on Thursday in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 3.75 Thursday, was up 1.99 to 1,265.68 at the close. Advances led declines by an 8-7 margin.

Prices were lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Stocks have had a strong bond market working in their favor for most of the week. Open-market interest rates have fallen sharply in the past few days.

But the reasons for those interest-rate declines — in particular, signs of a slowing U.S. economy — have produced some mixed feelings among market participants.

The government's report Thursday of a surprise 1.9-percent drop in retail sales during March, for example, got a rousing welcome from bond traders.

While it helped send interest rates lower, however, the news also raised questions in many Wall Street's minds about the outlook for corporate profits and dividends.

In Friday's economic news, the Labor Department said the producer price index of finished goods rose 0.2 percent last month, maintaining a low level of upward pressure on consumer prices.

The Amex said it set a new all-time volume record for the second hour of trading with 11,888,620 shares, fueled by heavy block transactions in BAT Industries.

The market was schizophrenic, said Trade Laufer, of Evans & Co. On one hand, negative

economic reports bode well for interest rates. Yet investors are also worried about the earnings of individual high-profile companies.

"They want it both ways," she said. The market continued to be highly speculative, with trading focused on takeover and rumor stocks, especially in the oil sector.

"The market is indecisive and lacks leadership," said Alan Ackerman, of Herzfeld & Stern.

"We're in a changing economy, with conflicting attitudes about whether or not we're headed for a recession, and whether or not the Fed will tighten credit," Mr. Ackerman said.

Also, the market is still facing its dollar dilemma, he said.

"We are still base-building," he said. Mr. Ackerman said he believes the long-term trend is up and that interest rates will remain near or below current levels.

"A recession does not appear in sight," he said. "There are selective buying opportunities that later this year may prove to have been attractive for investors with patience."

"The market is just in a stagnant period," said David Polen, of David M. Polen & Co. "Traders are looking for some direction."

IBM's earnings announcement "created a question mark in people's minds as to the direction of corporate earnings for the next six or nine months," he said.

"People are not clear on what lies down the road. There doesn't seem to be a tremendous number of reasons to sell, but then again, there are the reasons to buy," Mr. Polen said.

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 27, some items in the Market Summary above are from 3 P.M. New York time instead of the usual 4 P.M. Also because of the time difference, some other items elsewhere in the Business Section are from the previous day's trading. We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Boesky Buys 7.4% Stake In Crown Zellerbach

Los Angeles Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO — Ivan F. Boesky, a New York financier, says he has acquired 2 million shares of Crown Zellerbach Corp. common stock, or 7.4 percent of the company's shares outstanding.

In a statement filed Thursday with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Boesky said he had paid nearly \$83 million, or an average of \$40.93 a share, for the stake.

Mr. Boesky frequently buys stakes of takeover targets, hoping to sell the shares at a higher price. Crown Zellerbach's directors announced earlier Thursday that they were offering to sell the company for \$1.65 billion, or \$60 a share.

At the same time, the board said it planned to spin off interests in its timberland to shareholders and urged them to reject financier Sir James Goldsmith's \$42.50-a-share tender offer for a majority of the company's shares.

GE Reports Earnings Up 5%

United Press International
FAIRFIELD, Conn. — General Electric Co. said Thursday its first-quarter earnings rose 5 percent to \$111 million despite a decline in sales.

The earnings, equal to \$1.12 per share, were up from income of \$485 million, or \$1.07 per share, in the same quarter last year. Sales were down 6 percent to \$6.2 billion from \$6.6 billion.

Sales for the first quarter of 1984 were the last to include GE's former U.S. International unit and housewares operations. Sales from continuing operations would have been even with this year's first-quarter figure.

Chairman John F. Welch Jr. said, "all the company's major business segments contributed to the increase in earnings."

Mr. Welch said GE's recent indictment on charges that its aerospace division improperly billed the U.S. government for \$800,000 would not have a financial impact. GE's eligibility for new government contracts has been temporarily suspended as a result of the indictment.

"General Electric has made submissions to the secretary of the Air Force which we believe will provide the basis for prompt resolution of the issues and a decision to remove the suspension. On that basis, there should be no significant impact on our financial results," Mr. Welch said.

Floating Rate Notes

April 12

Issuer/Note	Yield	Price	Amount
1st Nat'l Bank of N.Y. 10% 10/15/85	10.00	100.00	100.00
2nd Nat'l Bank of N.Y. 10% 10/15/85	10.00	100.00	100.00
3rd Nat'l Bank of N.Y. 10% 10/15/85	10.00	100.00	100.00
4th Nat'l Bank of N.Y. 10% 10/15/85	10.00	100.00	100.00
5th Nat'l Bank of N.Y. 10% 10/15/85	10.00	100.00	100.00
6th Nat'l Bank of N.Y. 10% 10/15/85	10.00	100.00	100.00
7th Nat'l Bank of N.Y. 10% 10/15/85	10.00	100.00	100.00
8th Nat'l Bank of N.Y. 10% 10/15/85	10.00	100.00	100.00
9th Nat'l Bank of N.Y. 10% 10/15/85	10.00	100.00	100.00
10th Nat'l Bank of N.Y. 10% 10/15/85	10.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Credit Suisse-Fidelity Global Ltd.

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Source: Credit Suisse-Fidelity Global Ltd.

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Malaysia Widens Scope Of Petronas

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — The Malaysian Parliament has approved legislation allowing the national oil company, Petronas, to participate in businesses outside of its original charter, which covered only oil exploration and development.

A bill to amend the Petroleum Development Act was approved despite strong opposition.

A government official, Khalil Yaakob, told parliament the amendments were aimed at ending doubts about the scope of Petronas' activities. But an opposition leader, Lim Kit Siang, said they were designed to scuttle a pending suit challenging the legality of Petronas' takeover of the state-owned Bank Bumiputra.

Petronas acquired a 90-percent stake in the bank in September for \$130 million and took over its debts, which totaled nearly \$1 billion.

Bank Bumiputra's bad debts were incurred by its subsidiary Bumiputra Malaysia Finance through loans to now-failed Hong Kong property developers between 1979 and 1983.

A suit filed against Petronas by a lawyer in December contends that Petronas violated the Petroleum Development Act by buying a company unrelated to its purpose of exploration and development of oil resources.

The suit is scheduled to be heard July 22.

Malaysia's Bar Council, which represents attorneys, also criticized the government for passing the amendments before the court had heard the suit.

The Bar Council vice president, Param Chinnarasamy, said that parliamentary action could nullify the suit.

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Porsche Reports First-Half Profit

STUTTGART — Porsche, the West German automaker, said Friday that it made a profit in the first half of the current year ending July 31, but that sales fell 5.3 percent from the year-earlier period.

The company gave no profit figure for the first half or forecast for the full year. But it said it expects to meet its 1984/85 targets of selling 50,000 cars and raising turnover to 3 billion Deutsche marks (about \$952.5 million). The target compares with 1983/84 sales of just under 44,000 cars and volume of 2.5 billion.

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12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Std.	High		Low		Close	Quot.	Chg.
High	Low						High	Low					

[illegible]

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LONG BEACH, California — Douglas Aircraft Co. said Friday that China has agreed to

Net		Series in		Net			
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5% — W	Kellys A	44	13	43 36%	37	37	— %
23% — W	Kellys B	52	14	37	37	37	— %
33% — W							

April 12

100% High	Low	3 P.M. Close	100%
A		AyntGr	
		AuntGr	

Low 3 P.M. Charge	Contra	1200	400	200	200	200	200
11:30	Contra	117	12 1/2%	12 1/2%	12 1/2%	12 1/2%	12 1/2%
11:30	Contra	2:05	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
11:30	Contra	1:52	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%

EnProp	1.28	3.3	529.39	38	39	+	1	EdCont	1.04	3.1	529.39	38	39	+	1
Const/B	1.52	5.6	22.27	26 1/2	27	+	1/4	EdCmp	.09%	1.0	529.39	38	39	+	1
Control			26 5/8	5 1/2	5 1/2			Elitons			529.39	38	39	+	1
Control	1.40	8.4	26 5/8	5 1/2	5 1/2			Elitons			529.39	38	39	+	1

33.30%	30%	30%		FWVn	1.00	2.1	9.32%	31%	32%
32.9%	9	9	-4%	PWVF	1.20	4.7	1.27	27	27
35.15%	15%	15%		FWF	20.	3.0	367	7	6%
30.10%	10%	10%							

Hook Dr	1.00	2.8	54	36%	36%	36%	+ 1/2	Kincaid	0.0
Hoover	1.20	4.3	72	27%	27%	27%		Kinder	0.0
Hrzn Alf			47	6%	6	6	+ 1/2	Kroy	0.0

3	8%	7%	8%	+	1%
548	16%	16%	16%	+	1%
84	8	7%	8	+	1%

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(Continued on Page 17)

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ACROSS

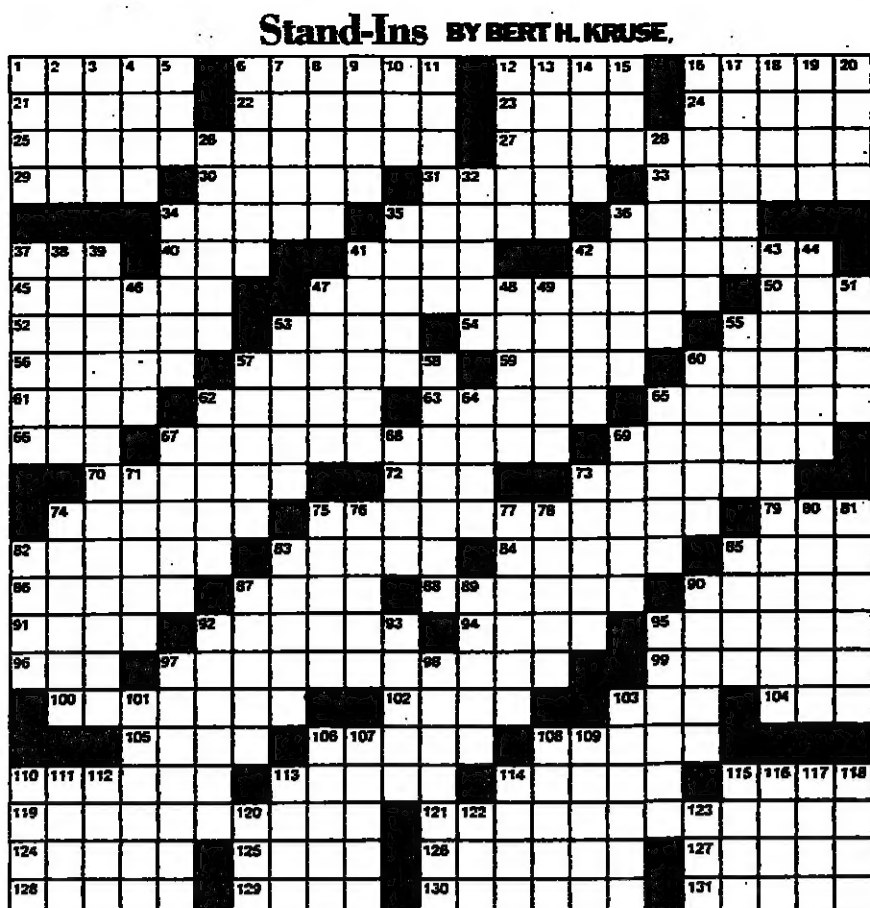
1 A Cabinet post
6 Steak order
12 Pour forth
16 Ebb
21 Stan's pal
22 "Fideles"
23 "Winnie"
24 Wanderer
25 Massey role
27 Popular card game
28 Kimmel
30 Loggers' contest
31 Designer Oscar de la
33 Newsman
34 More honorable
35 Digs
36 Hearts, e.g.
37 Move quickly
40 Danish fjord
41 Common affliction
42 Grave words
43 Skiers' trestles
47 Grain or whisky
50 Boers
52 Like the Cheshire-Cat
53 Melville captain

ACROSS

54 Land and buildings
55 Hindu deity
56 Author Grey et al.
57 Rugged group
58 Tailor's lapboard
61 Rainbows
62 Homs is here
63 Mubarak's predecessor
65 Spot
66 Golly!
67 Shakespearean lover
69 Water blooms
70 Big cat
72 Louis XVI, e.g.
73 "Ruggles of Red Gap" actress
74 Fearful
75 Gold coin
79 Sprout
82 Drives
83 Dilemma
84 Empire State city
85 Part of N.B.
86 Gams
87 Hara—
88 Erodes
89 Kind of horse
91 Dies—

ACROSS

92 Give
93 Transfer
94 S.D.'s capital
95 Fox's relative
97 N.Y.
98 basebatters
99 Dodge
100 Organic compounds
102 Bro. and dau.
103 Irish love
104 Prescribe
105 Viktor—
106 S.A. serpent
108 Relationship
110 Kay Thompson girl
113 Trap
114 Transports
115 Heater for
116 Great Lake
121 "Gem of the ocean"
124 Kornelia—
125 Force
126 Big Ten team
127 He commits grave crimes
128 Takes five
129 Sweetest
130 Ease
131 Billiards immortal



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DOWN

1 A swimming companion of Alice
2 Jal—
3 Radar image
4 Robert Motherwell's medium
5 Legal point
6 "It Dies," Beckett novel
7 Circus Maximus official
8 Hold back
9 "It laugh": Pinero
10 All-purpose ink
11 How to roll along

DOWN

12 Actress Hassio
13 Story lines
14 Citron attachment
15 Join
16 Yearly income
17 Colombia's capital
18 A.A.U. member
19 Poet laureate: 1892-1975
20 German river
21 Very prim and precise
22 Fairness
23 Witch's home
24 Natives of Oulu
25 Timothy shaver

DOWN

26 Barbecue gear
27 Do slalom
28 — form (at one's best)
29 Fanous
30 Church council
31 Support for a goddess
32 Brilliance
33 Famed Flemish portraits
34 Hut
35 French infelicitous
36 Hamilton's birthplace
37 Griffith
38 Gams' creator
39 Its capital is Doha

51 Drake or cob
52 Russian length
53 Duchesse, e.g.
54 Church council
55 Support
56 Pivotal
57 Cum grano
58 "You could hear—"
59 Wide-brimmed straw hat
60 Items "on wheels"
61 Kind of fist
62 Steady Eddie of pitching fame
63 Insinuations
64 La —, Trinidadian port

71 Lait topper
72 Railroad name
73 Pentateuch
74 Emulate Below
75 Grandparents, at times
76 Red —, S.A. African shrub
77 Shaded
78 Loathe
79 Roden stars
80 Retribution
81 Rot-dish stand
82 Arrives
83 Regarding
84 "Enough!" in Roma
85 Unspoken

87 Divided country
88 Author St. John
89 Parlor piece
90 A reindeer in a
91 "Ooops!" cause
92 "thought"
93 Roden stars
94 Retribution
95 Rot-dish stand
96 Arrives
97 Regarding
98 "Enough!" in Roma
99 Unspoken

100 One of the Horae
101 Jug
102 Like an anchor
103 Car pioneer
104 Tizzy
105 Young whale
106 Galba's successor
107 Surrounding
108 Drink noisily
109 Kind of mark or cast
110 G. & S. Princess
111 Mid-east org.
112 Yeetuck!

BOOKS

MONEY: A Suicide Note

By Martin Amis. 363 pp. \$16.95.
Viking, 40 West 23d Street,
New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Richard Eder

MARTIN AMIS intrudes amiably into his novel as a sardonic den ex machina to his hapless protagonist and narrator. At one point, he even refers to being a novelist who is a novelist's son. So it doesn't seem unfair to point out a mark or two of kinship between "Money" and Kingsley Amis' "One Fat Englishman."

Both are about a foolish and infirm America. Both focus the infirmity by means of a fat English slob who tries to get his hooks into the infirmity and ends up steamrollered. Both find a sliver of moral superiority — as does the narrator of Graham Greene's "The Quiet American" — in the humane amateurism of their own skulduggery as opposed to the sleek American juggernaut. In the teeth of the Roman soldier, their English anti-heroes model themselves not on Christ but on the thieves; alternately, the one on the left and the one on the right.

Martina Amis, his book and his anti-hero, whom

he names John Self, come a generation later, of course, and so does his America. The latter is fragmented and post-everything: modern, electronic, punk. As for Self, he lags badly, caught between pillar and post. He is a slick advertising man, a maker of television commercials. The America he hopes to take on, and take, is a screaming media madhouse of hype, baroque film deals, shady international investors and, above all, a torrent of the money that serves as title and theme.

It is chameleon money: Its origins are murky, and its presence can never really be determined. Now you see it, now you don't. A platinum credit card summons up stretch limos, palatial hotel suites and sumptuous meals one day. The next day, it is brought back by a threatening head waiter, neatly clipped into four pieces.

The story is fairly stilt, although various bits of deliberate mystification and possibly non-deliberate fuzziness tend to make it seem bigger, or at least longer. Self's skill at making short films has caught the eye of Fielding, an American promoter. He quits his partnership in his London agency and is whizzed

over to New York where big deals, high living, endless credit and a battery of meetings with glamorous stars are lavished upon him. Eventually, it all vanishes and he is left broke and abandoned back in London, with only Martin Amis to talk to and play chess with.

Self is a creature of fufu energy, occasional violence and large but futile appetites. He will talk back to a racist New York cabbie — and get thrown out on the street for his pains — and spend days in bed nursing a collection of ailments. He consumes vast amounts of junk food and drinks endlessly. Then he throws up, almost as endlessly. At times, "Money" seems to be a novel about hydrostatics. He is obsessed with sex, much of it in the form of pornography and auto-eroticism.

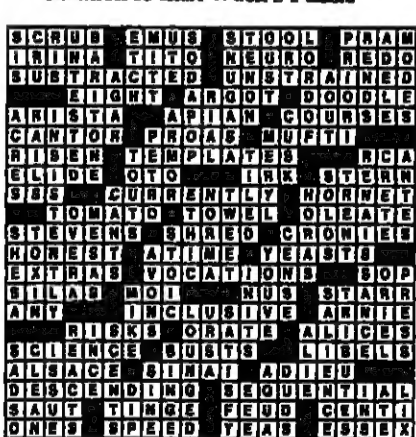
The transatlantic pillaging of what remains of human values by the contemporary big-deal is the serious theme of this book, varying on the petulant at times, and cast in the mold of black comedy. Self's London neighborhood is becoming a wilderness of fast-food joints. As a maker of commercials, Self recognizes his part in it. "My way is coming up in the world," he says. He is not the innocent corrupted, but a small-boat sleaze navigator caught in a tidal wave.

Amis puts enormous energy into parading almost everything in sight. Fielding, the American promoter, is both laid-back and fanatically fit, an expensive corsair who turns out to be a shrewd and half-mad fraud. A gorgeous film star practices sex as a mind-expanding experience with each lover getting one night and the whole thing videotaped for his library. The small-time crookedness of Self's London film partners is delightfully done: Everything goes on the expense account, including a poodle that is listed as "Security — guard dog."

But Amis's strength is wit rather than comedy. There is a good deal of genuinely successful satire in the book, particularly in the portrayal of New York obsessions, but it is displaced by the excessive space and energy spent on his narrator. Self is a mess. Sometimes he is a funny mess, and occasionally he is an interesting mess, but he dilutes himself in a flood of drinking, spewing and endless high-pressure language. He is larger than life but emptier, as well, and his emptiness crowds his wit and our interest.

Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOW CAN I TELL IF SOMETHING'S WRONG UNTIL I DO IT?"

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
Area	High	Low	Wind	Area	High	Low	Wind
Algeria	24	16	SE	Bangkok	32	24	E
Amsterdam	18	12	SE	Beijing	18	10	E
Antwerp	18	12	SE	Hong Kong	28	20	E
Berlin	18	12	SE	New Delhi	28	20	E
Bombay	32	24	E	Osaka	28	20	E
Buenos Aires	18	12	SE	Seoul	28	20	E
Calcutta	32	24	E	Taipei	28	20	E
Cairo	32	24	E	Tokyo	28	20	E
Cardiff	18	12	SE				
Cebu	32	24	E				
Dublin	18	12	SE				
Edinburgh	18	12	SE				
Geneva	18	12	SE				
Helsinki	18	12	SE				
London	18	12	SE				
Lyon	18	12	SE				
Moscow	18	12	SE				
Munich	18	12	SE				
Nice	18	12	SE				
Paris	18	12	SE				
Prague	18	12	SE				
Rome	18	12	SE				
Stockholm	18	12	SE				
Strasbourg	18	12	SE				
Vienna	18	12	SE				
Zurich	18	12	SE				

SAFETY FORECAST — CHANNING: Rough. FRANKFURT: Rain. Temp. 10-14 (50-57). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 9-14 (48-57). MADRID: Overcast. Temp. 12-18 (54-64). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 12-18 (54-64). PARIS: Rain. Temp. 10-14 (50-57). SALT LAKE CITY: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-14 (50-57). TAMPA: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-14 (50-57). WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-14 (50-57).

PEANUTS



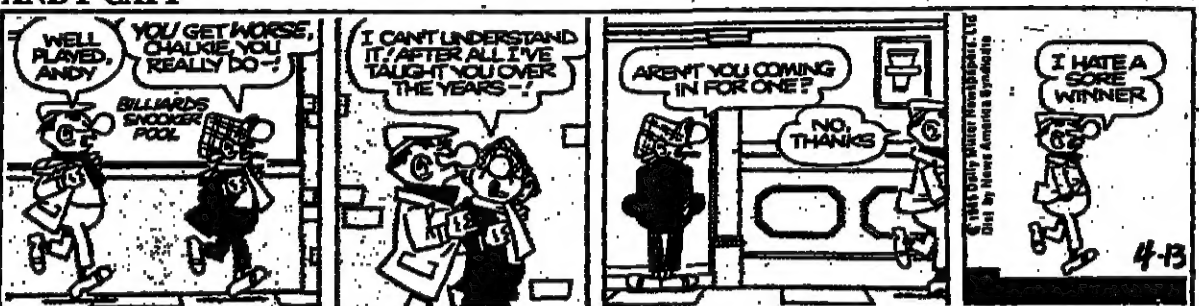
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



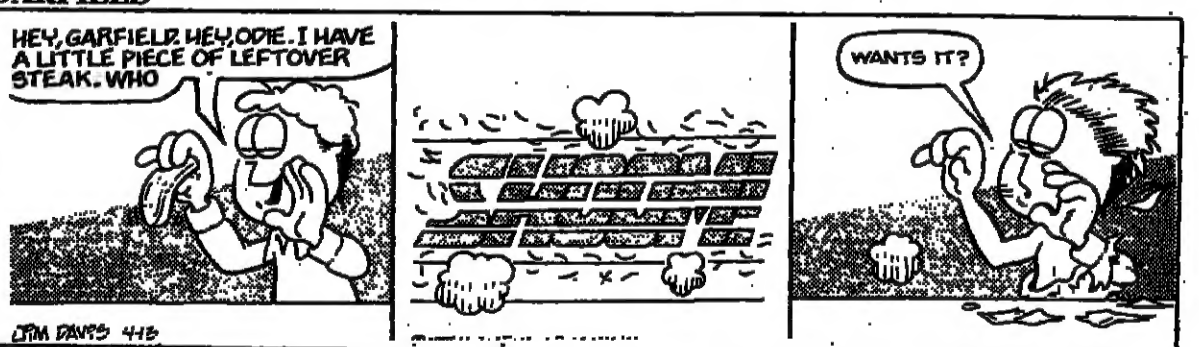
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse April 12

Quoting prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam				Paris			
Area	High	Low	Wind	Area	High	Low	Wind
Algeria	24	16	SE	Bangkok	32	24	E
Amsterdam	18	12	SE	Beijing	18	10	E
Antwerp	18	12	SE	Hong Kong	28	20	E
Berlin	18	12	SE	New Delhi	28	20	E
Bombay	32	24	E	Osaka	28	20	E
Buenos Aires	18	12	SE	Seoul	28	20	E
Calcutta	32	24	E	Taipei	28	20	E
Cairo	32	24	E	Tokyo	28	20	E
Cardiff	18	12	SE				
Cebu	32	24	E				
Dublin	18	12	SE				
Edinburgh	18	12	SE				
Geneva	18	12	SE				
Helsinki	18	12	SE				
London	18	12	SE				
Lyon	18	12	SE				
Moscow	18	12	SE				
Munich	18	12	SE				
Nice	18	12	SE				
Paris	18	12	SE				
Prague	18	12	SE				
Rome	18	12	SE				
Stockholm	18	12	SE				
Strasbourg	18	12	SE				
Vienna	18	12	SE				
Zurich	18	12	SE				

GM-Toyota Suit Is Settled

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Chrysler Corp. said Friday that an out-of-court settlement had been reached in its lawsuit objecting to a plan by General Motors Corp. and Toyota Motor Corp. to build Toyota-designed small cars in California.

Chrysler had protested the 1983 agreement between General Motors, the world's largest automaker, and Toyota, Japan's largest, as a threat to fair competition in the U.S. auto market.

The announcement said the settlement stipulated that the period of "active cooperation" would be reduced from 12 to eight years.

SPORTS

Capitals Win 2d in Overtime, But Islanders Claim a Push

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — It was a war of attrition and the Washington Capitals won it. Mike Gartner came out from behind the New York Islanders' net and shoved the puck past goalie Kelly Hrudey at 12:53 of a second overtime period to give the Capitals a 2-1 victory Thursday night.

Long after the Capitals had departed, the Islanders still were on the ice screaming at referee Don Koharski and insisting Greg Adams had interfered with Hrudey.

New York Coach Al Arbour pushed Koharski and was assessed a game misconduct penalty "for striking an official," according to the supervisor of officials, Frank Udvari.

The third game of the playoff is set for Saturday at Nassau Coliseum with the Capitals holding a 2-0 lead in the series, both games decided in overtime.

Elsewhere, Minnesota, Philadelphia, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Quebec and Chicago took 2-0 leads.

NHL ROUNDUP

while Montreal tied its series with Boston.

Thursday night's game at Capital Centre was the longest ever played by either team. For more than 81 minutes, the only goals were produced by Washington's Lou Franceschetti, at 5:44 of the first period, and New York's Bryan Trottier, at 7:41 of the third.

The end came after Bob Carpenter gave the puck to Gartner, who skated around the Islanders' net, came out front and shot between Hrudey and a post. Hrudey was off balance after Adams had shoved him with some impetus from New York defender Kevin Dineen.

Koharski skated to the penalty box to report the goal and was besieged by Arbour and most of the Islanders, except for Ken Morrow, who was waving his stick at a fan near the Islanders' bench. That was when Arbour pushed Koharski.

North Stars 4, Blues 3

Keith Acton and Willie Plett each scored two goals and Gilles Meloche made 41 saves in St. Louis as Minnesota took a 2-0 lead over the Blues. The best-of-five opening round series switches to Bloomington, Minnesota, on Saturday.

"If we do well in the playoffs, nobody's going to remember you played that bad all season," said Acton. "We've got a chance to redeem ourselves for a terribly embarrassing season."

The North Stars fell behind, 2-0, on goals by Brian Sutter, then rallied. Meloche protected the lead with some spectacular work.

Players 3, Rangers 1. In Philadelphia, rookie Todd Bergen scored twice and goaltender Pelle Lindbergh made 38 saves against the suddenly tough Rangers, whom the Flyers beat seven straight times during the season en route to the NHL's best record.

Bergen got the winning goal at 5:23 of the final period when Brad Marsh's slapshot was deflected to him in the slot and he fired it past goalie Glen Hanlon.

Ilkka Sinisalo ensured victory with a 15-foot shot at 17:40.

"It's kind of surprising that the puck keeps going in the way it does for me," said Bergen. "The harder I try to set up the other guys the more I score."

Oilers 4, Kings 2

In Edmonton, Alvin Paul Coffey scored in the first period for the defending Stanley Cup champions, but the visitors did it on a second-period goal by Dave Taylor.

The Oilers took charge with their usual quick-striking offense early in the final session, Mark Napier and Mike Krushelnyski scoring 42 seconds apart. Napier pounced on a loose puck and slid it into the net and Krushelnyski made it 3-1, converting a pass in front from Wayne Gretzky after some fine corner work by Jari Kurri. Kurri later scored into an empty net.

Jets 5, Flames 2. In Winnipeg, Scott Arniel's goal at 9:21 began a three-goal third period for the Jets, who carry their lead into the Calgary Saddledome where they have never won.

The winning goal came after excellent forechecking by the line of Thomas Steen, Perry Turnbull and Arniel, who flipped a backhand shot over goaltender Reggie Lemelin. Laurie Boschman scored on a breakaway with 1:22 left and Ron Wilson into an empty net at 19:13.

Dale Hawerchuk and Doug Smith connected 16 seconds apart in the second period for the Jets, who are unbeaten in 15 games, including the regular season. They have not lost since March 6.

Noriques 3, Sabres 2. In Quebec City the Noriques, who swept the Sabres last spring, won when Normand Rochefort's routine wrist shot slipped past goalie Tom Barrows with 4:51 remaining. The Sabres had tied the game only 41 seconds earlier when Jean Gauthier beat rookie goalie Mario Gosselin.

The other Quebec goals came on breakaways by Michel Goulet in the first period and Brent Ashton in the second period. Mike Foligno got a first-period goal for Buffalo.

Canadiens 5, Bruins 3. In Montreal, Chris Chelios sent a blistering slapshot past goalie Doug Keane 20 seconds into the third period, the power play giving the home team a 3-3 tie. Chris Nolan won it when he tipped Bob Gainey's shot past the Boston goalie at 15:40, then Nolan assisted on an insurance goal by Guy Carbonneau with 1:39 left.

Black Hawks 6, Red Wings 1. In the only series with two wipeouts so far, Chicago stormed to a 3-0 lead in the first period and coasted against visiting Detroit. The Black Hawks, who won by 9-5 in the first game, took their lead on first-period goals by Danny Suter, Ken Yaremchuk and Al Secord.

Curry Fraser, Keith Brown and Doug Wilson also scored for Chicago, while Detroit's Joe Kocur scored on a breakaway. (WP, AP)



Barefooted Lanny Watkins chubbed his way out of the creek fronting 12th green and got a shower, but ball rolled back to edge and he had to take a drop. He still shot 72 for the round.

Third Hole Too Much Far Too Early for Most

United Press International

AUGUSTA, Georgia — Quite often the turning point in a round can come early, and that was the case for several players Thursday at the third hole of the Augusta National Golf Club course.

For the opening round of the Masters, tournament officials placed the pin on the par-4 third hole at the extreme left of the green.

Just on top of 3 steps. Before the round began, Jack Nicklaus said the pin placement would be one of the most difficult on the course and he proved right.

Of Thursday's 71 players, 34 made bogey or worse; there were only five birdies on the 360-yard hole, and two were by the Haas brothers, professional Jay and amateur Jerry.

Three of the first six holes, including the third, had almost unfair pin placements," said Tom Watson, who got a par at the third. "They put you on the defensive."

Among the hard-hole stories was that of Curtis Strange, who shot an 80. He parred the first two holes and hit a good shot to within about 15 feet of the hole at the third. From there he three-putted, then shot 41 on the front side.

Bill Kratzert was even par going to the third, but he put his second shot just over the green. His chip shot scooped by the pin and raced along the fast green until it ran back into the fairway. From there he wound up with a double bogey.

Mastering the third hole usually meant something good was going to happen. Ben Crenshaw and Lee Trevino birdied it and they wound up shooting 70s.

But to get his birdie, Trevino had to chip in from behind the green.

Masters' Amateur Hour Gives Way to Old Pros

By Randy Harvey

Los Angeles Times Service

AUGUSTA, Georgia — It looked for a while Thursday as if the first round of the Masters golf tournament was going to turn into Ted Mack's Original Amateur Hour.

But then a couple of lesser-known but highly visible pro recaptured center stage for the guys who make a living at this game, and Tom Watson, Jack Nicklaus, Lee Trevino, Gary Player, Ray Floyd, Billy Casper and Ben Crenshaw took it from there.

Payne Stewart was the first to break the early hold that unfabled amateurs Sam Roush Jr. of the University of Southern California and John Inman of North Carolina put on this fabled tournament when they finished their rounds tied for the lead at two-under-par 70.

If fashion were a prerequisite for winning on the Professional Golfers' Association tour, Stewart would always be the leader in the clubhouse.

His green tie was a particularly nice touch, considering that is the predominant color at Augusta National. Wearing that along with his red knickerbockers, a red Ben Hogan cap and acupuncture needles in his ears would have assured him of being noticed even if he had not shot 69.

Acupuncture needles? What would Bobby Jones say? Stewart's 69 was outside only by Gary Hallberg, also easily identifiable in his gray champagne, which he called an "Indiana Jones hat."

Asked if he had ever met Harrison Ford, the actor who plays Indiana Jones, Hallberg said, "No, but I've hit the ball in a few places where I've looked for him."

Not Thursday. He shot an unadventurous 68, proving that some of the players were wrong earlier this week when they said the course would play like The Temple of Doom.

One of them was Watson, a two-time Masters champion who still was complaining Thursday about the difficult pin placements, even though he shot a 69 that tied him for second place with Stewart.

Speaking about the particularly troublesome No. 6, where the pin was near the back of the green, Watson huffed, "I'd like to see Ben Hogan keep the ball below the hole there."

Hogan was not here, but many of the game's other big names are. And in contention.

One shot behind Watson and Stewart are defending champion Crenshaw, Floyd, Trevino and Inman. Nicklaus, Player and Casper are at 71. Two-time champion Severiano Ballesteros is at 72.

Who would have thought Nicklaus, who has won here five times, would ever be trailing one of his son's college teammates? Jack Jr., who was at home giving his father putting tips at North Carolina, played well in his first round.

Only Inman did not seem to be surprised. The brother of touring pro Joe



Fred Couples either kissed or bit his ball before teeing off. He shot 75 in the first round.

Inman, John, 22, plans to turn professional himself after this tournament. Although he is not quite cocky, the defending NCAA champion is extremely sure of himself.

Asked if he thought he could win here, he said, "I wouldn't rule that out."

His confidence did not prevent him from being nervous as he approached the first tee.

"I was so nervous, I couldn't breathe," he said. "I thought someone had turned off the oxygen."

Randolph, a USC junior whose father is the pro at La Cumbre Country Club in Santa Barbara, California, was runner-up last year in the U.S. Amateur. The only time he succumbed to the pressure Thursday was on the first tee, where he hit his drive far to the right.

"When I stood over the ball, my knees were quivering," said Randolph, 20. "It was uncomfortable. I just wanted to get the ball out of there."

But as Inman and Randolph probably will discover in later years, it is not only the amateurs who get jitters teeing off at the Masters.

He said his game has improved since he began consulting Dr. Ralph Mann, the former Olympic medalist in the hurdles who has a biomechanics laboratory in Ocala, Florida.

"He works with the physics of my swing," said Hallberg, a sixth-year pro from a suburb of Chicago. What would Bobby Jones say?

Crenshaw, who won here last year, said he has never been more nervous at the first tee than he was Thursday.

"I'm always nervous before the first round of the Masters, but I was especially anxious today," he said.

That could have had something to do with his play this year. In nine previous tournaments, he had missed the cut five times and had been disqualified once for turning in an incorrect score card.

Entering the Amen Corner — holes 11, 12 and 13 — Crenshaw was one under par. After hitting his best drive of the day on 11, he discovered that his ball was caked in mud. Unable to control it, his next shot went into the water, leading to a double bogey.

Earlier this year, Crenshaw would have erupted.

This time, he turned to his caddy and said, "It's a beautiful day. Why let this spoil it?"

He birdied three of the final seven holes and finished at 70.

It was a beautiful day. With the sun shining and temperatures in the high 60s, the course was firmer in the afternoon, resulting in longer drives, truer putts and lower scores.

The action was on the back nine. Nicklaus was lagging at two over par until he made a birdie on 14 and an eagle on the par-5 15th. Watson was five under on the final eight holes. Hallberg and Stewart were three under on the back nine.

Stewart has extra incentive this year. His father, a two-time state amateur champion in Missouri who put a golf club into Stewart's hands when he was 4, died of bone cancer a month ago.

The last time they visited, Stewart said he was going to dedicate a Masters championship to him someday.

"He said, 'Why not this year?'" Stewart said after Thursday's round.

Stewart has not always been easily motivated, unlike his intense father. But Stewart said he has felt more competitive in recent weeks than he has at any other time since joining the tour in 1981.

"Maybe he left some of his spirit behind for me," Stewart said.

He said he also was helped by his acupuncture treatments administered back home in Springfield, Missouri. Stewart has needles in his left ear to relieve stress and anxiety, and in his right ear to sharpen his concentration and awareness.

When he needs a lift, he simply touches the appropriate ear and feels a sharp pain.

"It makes it tough to use the telephone," he said.

Hallberg cannot match ward-robies with Stewart, but he can match doctors.

He said his game has improved since he began consulting Dr. Ralph Mann, the former Olympic medalist in the hurdles who has a biomechanics laboratory in Ocala, Florida.

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Atlanta 34 26 .567 3

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Hockey

NHL Playoffs

DIVISION SEMIFINALS

Results

Philadelphia 4, Boston 3

Quebec 4, Montreal 3

Chicago 4, Detroit 3

St. Louis 4, Minnesota 3

San Diego 4, Los Angeles 3

San Francisco 4, Colorado 3

Thursday's Line Scores

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California 36 22 .617 2

Chicago 35 23 .604 3

Kansas City 34 24 .588 4

Atlanta 38 20 .655 —

Philadelphia 37 21 .639 1

Pittsburgh 36 22 .617 2

St. Louis 35 23 .604 3

Montreal 34 24 .588 4

ART BUCHWALD

Here Comes the Judge

WASHINGTON — I knew Rotary wanted to be a federal judge, but I didn't know how badly until I found him at his desk perusing as he filled out a questionnaire.

"What's that?"

"It's a series of questions I have to answer correctly to satisfy the ultra-right wing that I'm worthy of having a seat on the bench."

"Why are you trying to satisfy the ultra-right?" I asked him.

"Because Ronald Reagan listens to them when he decides who gets the federal judgeships. A judicial candidate has to swear he buys the whole conservative ideology or he can't get appointed deputy bail bondsman in a traffic court."



Buchwald

"What kind of questions are they asking you?"

"They want to know how I'll rule on abortion."

"You're going to have to rule for it if you want to be a federal judge. It's the law of the land."

"I may be the law of the land, but the ultras believe a federal judge has to ignore the law if a fetus is at stake."

"So what are you putting down?" I asked him.

"Here's what I wrote. 'As a federal judge I have no choice but to let my conscience take precedence over any Supreme Court decision — so help me God.' Do you think it's strong enough?"

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Beverly Hills Cop No. 9 On All-Time Money List

LOS ANGELES — "Beverly Hills Cop," starring Eddie Murphy, has topped \$200 million at the box office and entered the top 10 list of all-time money makers.

The movie, in its fourth month of release, vaulted over "Grease" and bumped "Footloose" to take the No. 9 position. "Beverly Hills Cop" also became the first R-rated film to enter the top 10, according to Paramount Pictures Corp., the distributor.

"The devil only knows what will satisfy them. You see, I don't want them to think I'm partial to just one kind of death penalty."

"So far it sounds like you're their kind of guy."

"Those are the easy ones. They also want to know how I feel about prayers in school."

"That shouldn't be hard. Say you're for them."

"Of course I said I'm for them. But the second part is multiple choice. Listen to this. 'If you answered yes, tell them: (A) in the morning, (B) at lunchtime, (C) all day long.'"

"I'd put down C, just to play it safe," I told him.

"There's no legal precedent for C," he said.

"There's no legal precedent for asking you all those other questions either."

Rotary looked at the sheet. "Do I believe everyone in the United States should own a gun?"

"I should hope so. How else would the good guys kill the bad guys in the suburbs?"

"Where do I stand on the Equal Rights Amendment?"

"Tell 'em, 'Right on top of Phylis Schlafly.'"

"They want a list of all the political groups I've donated money to in the last 10 years, the name of anyone in the neighborhood who does not support covert aid to Nicaragua, a list of members of my family who still believe in Darwin's theory of evolution, and any bus drivers I know who are actively involved in school busing."

"You know something?" I said. "After listening to all this garbage I've decided you demean yourself by answering a questionnaire from a bunch of right-wing kooks just to get a seat on the federal court."

"Oh yeah?" he said. "They may be kooks, but they also happen to be United States senators. As far as the White House is concerned, when it comes to selecting judges, the right-wing zealot's word is law."

Sam Shem Novels: Medicine for the Funny Bone

By Sandy Rovner

WASHINGTON — "Fine" is his new book, a funny, sensitive, even adventurous account of the metamorphosis of a resident in psychiatry, but Samuel Shem will always be known to U.S. medical students, interns and residents primarily as the author of "The House of God."

A sort of "Animal House" with substance, a less preachy "Me-A-S-H," this cult classic has been read as studiously as Gray's Anatomy by virtually every student in any English-speaking medical school since it was published in 1978. It has sold well over a million copies, and even now, seven years later, it sells 300 copies a day.

"It's gotten so that you haven't gone to medical school if you haven't read 'House of God,'" said a bioethics professor.

Sam Shem — a pseudonym — is a physician and psychiatrist who graduated from Harvard Medical School, thinly disguised in "The House of God" as BMS, or Best Medical School. BMS is affiliated with the House of God, a hospital "founded in 1913 by the American People of Israel when their medically qualified Sons and Daughters could not get good internships in good hospitals because of discrimination."

Shem interned at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston and describes it as "the worst year of my life." That he went to medical school at all is due at least in part to his freshman English composition instructor at Harvard.

He really liked the idea of writing, and he turned in his first composition with something of a sense of destiny. "I told him, 'After all, it was my first grade I was going to get at Harvard. When I got it back from the woman there wasn't a mark on the paper, and down at the bottom in little letters in red ink was 'See me.'"

He went to her office. "I said, 'What is it?' and she said, 'This is too terrible to grade. This is beneath F.'" Shem recalled. "I was heartbroken. She never could tell me what was wrong, but she kept on giving me D's and D-minuses. I figured, here she is a grad student in English and she must know what she was doing. So all through Harvard, I never tried



Author "Shem": The House of God and St. Elsewhere.

to write again. I was crushed. "Later on I found out that there were only two people in the class who got A's. One of them was the son of a famous writer. The other was the captain of the freshman golf team. He was sleeping with her. I was on the golf team, too, and he told me."

He paused. And sighed. "I'd love to find that woman today. But that was around the time Sam Shem got into cockroaches. Cockroaches and golf got him a Rhodes scholarship, and when he returned from Balliol College at Oxford three years later he went to medical school."

The Thirteenth Law of the House of God: The delivery of medical care is to do as much nothing as possible.

After medical school, Samuel Shem became an intern at Beth Israel, where he came to the conclusion that in many emergency

room cases in big-city teaching hospitals, the most humane treatment is to permit a patient to die. Not, as he was taught, to take every possible heroic step to keep the patient alive, quality of life notwithstanding.

As he became immersed in the unexpected horror of decaying and diseased humanity, his line was his humor. "The House of God" was written, he says, "as catharsis. I just didn't want anyone else to have to go through that cruelly."

Lisa Rubin, a 25-year-old senior medical student at George Washington University Medical Center, said she "read the book between my first and second year. When I came to med school I had a real idealistic, glorified idea of what it was about, and 'House of God' was my introduction to the fact that my view and the reality were somewhat different. "You get angry at that stage when you hear patients called 'gomers' [an acronym for "get out of my emergency room"] but when you're

called at 3 A.M. and find a patient vomiting and incontinent and you're trying to put in an IV line and they're flailing around and soon as you get the line in they'll knock it out and you start getting angry because you have nowhere else to put it. I'm not saying that's right, but that's the only way to preserve your own sanity."

"House of God" has the sort of humor that keeps you going. If you can't laugh at it, you'll cry. And if you cry, you won't make it."

At House of God, the chief resident, known as the Fat Man, teaches the young intern the rules and the ways to "buff" and "turf." Buffing a chart is to make it look as though something has been done for a patient when, in fact, the Thirteenth Law has been followed to the letter.

As for turfs: "My first own patient was a LOE in NAD [little old lady in no apparent distress] in need of a checkup and a prescription for a new artificial breast and padded bra with flammable pockets. Who knew how to write a prescription? Not me. She wrote it. I signed it. . . . Next was a Portuguese woman who wanted me to do something about her corns. Who knew about corns? I toyed with the idea of writing her a prescription for an artificial foot and a padded shoe with flammable soles, but then I remembered the Fat Man and turfed her to podiatry."

Doing any "nothing" is anathema to the medico-political hierarchy that runs not only House of God but also BMS and the Mount St. Elsewhere, the community hospitals in which patients are often dumped. The term "St. Elsewhere," coined by Shem, so whimsical, "became part of the medical vernacular that spokesmen for MTM Enterprises, which produced the TV program "St. Elsewhere," swear that the phrase was just plucked out of the air, that it had been a part of the medical argot forever.

The Third Law: At a cardiac arrest, the first procedure is to take your own pulse.

At Oxford, Samuel Shem's Rhodes project was on the neurophysiology of the cockroach.

There was nothing whimsical about it, except perhaps its choice in the first place. "You can see learning in a single cell loop," Shem said, and Dr. Fine, the troubled psychiatrist hero of his new book, says much the same thing.

Fine has trained grasshoppers to do all sorts of intellectual exercises one wouldn't expect of an insect. As many as it sounds, practically all of Fine's science is based on fact, some on Oxford roaches, some on never discovered coveys about how the brain works.

On the other hand, Fine, who has a block about his first name, which only becomes understandable on the last page, invents some calcium rocks he sucks on throughout the book to enhance intelligence.

When Shem wasn't trying to shock some sense into cockroaches at Oxford, he was writing plays. Shem admits to a certain conflict about his use of a nom de plume. At first, he says, it was to protect his psychiatric patients. Then, as his plays started winning awards and being performed in New York — off-Broadway, where his latest, "Ground Zero," is in production — he realized that Samuel Shem was his writing persona.

A few people, mostly close friends and his editor, know both selves. Most of his theater and literary cohorts know only Shem. Most of his patients know only Dr. (let's call him) Shrink.

Dr. Gail Fovar, who teaches bioethics at the George Washington University Medical Center, said that what "The House of God" does "is provide all of the black humor all of us use with a black language. It pulled together all the jargon and created a language for a particular group. It created a universal experience people can use as a shorthand between themselves and the situation."

One bioethics professor said she does not use the book in her classes because "the older doctors would be appalled."

Kathryn Hunter, who teaches literature to medical students at the University of Rochester School of Medicine, does not use it in her classes, either, "because it should be kept as an underground classic."

Damage at Stonehenge Causes Ban on Festival

A pop festival that has been held for 12 years at Stonehenge, Britain's richest prehistoric site, has been banned because "destructive and violent elements" dug bread ovens in ancient burial mounds and damaged the landmark last year. "The land around Stonehenge, so rich in archaeological history, is being ruined," said John Crivell, area director of the National Trust. The English Heritage Commission, which cares for the 4,000-year-old monument, and the National Trust, which owns the surrounding land, announced on the night of the summer solstice, June 21, which usually the climax of the pop extravaganza. Last year, 35,000 people were camped illegally near Stonehenge, and 270 people were arrested, many for drug offenses. The festival lasted for six weeks, and the commission estimated damage at £20,000 (about \$25,000).

There were no hard feelings between Loretta Young and the producer Aaron Spelling after the actress withdrew from her role in an ABC movie and projected night-time soap opera, "Dark Matter." Loretta Young will not be re-rendering services over the story, her agent, Norman Brokaw, said. Thursday, Young, 72, had been due to come out of retirement to begin work on the two-hour movie on April 22. She was to have played Margaret Drake, the matriarch of a Seattle shipping family. "It's true that we had creative differences over the way her character was developing," Spelling said. "She's a great star and a great friend and I hope she always remains both." Barbara Bel Geddes, who left the "Dallas" series two years ago after a heart attack, will return for the show's eighth season this fall, a spokesman for Lorimar Productions said. Bel Geddes, 62, had quadruple bypass surgery after a heart attack in March 1983.

Charles Aznavour was hospitalized Thursday with acute pain caused by a kidney stone. Aznavour, 60, was being driven from his home in Geneva to a film festival at Vichy, France, where he was to give a performance when he collapsed. His chauffeur drove him to a hospital at Bourg-en-Bresse.

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